

سكربتات

INTERNATIONAL

Herald



Tribune

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PARIS WEATHER—Paris: Occasional rain
in the period later. Temp. 57-65 (14-18).
LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp.
57-65 (14-18). Tomorrow: occasional
rain. Temp. 56-67 (13-19).
NEW YORK: Occasional rain. Temp. 57-65
(14-18). Tomorrow: occasional rain.
Temp. 56-67 (13-19).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 7.5 9.1
Belgium 10.0 10.0
Denmark 12.0 12.0
France 10.0 10.0
Germany 10.0 10.0
Greece 10.0 10.0
India 10.0 10.0
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Sweden 10.0 10.0
Switzerland 10.0 10.0
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U.S. Military 10.0 10.0
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27,457 * * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 24-25, 1971 Established 1887



WANTED MEDALS—A Vietnam veteran, one of hundreds demonstrating in Washington against the war, throws away a medal on the grounds of the Capitol yesterday.

In Front of Capitol

Anti-War Vets Hurl Away Medals

By Robert Siegel
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Anti-war veterans hurled five days of protest today by throwing away their medals and combat ribbons on the steps of the Capitol.

One by one, nearly 500 veterans stood to the foot of the steps of the West side of the Capitol and announced his name and, saying an anti-war slogan, threw away his medals.

First came the disabled, on crutches, in wheelchairs, without arms, without legs.

As they flung away the symbols of the Vietnam war, about 3,500 spectators shouted approval.

The symbolic turning in of the medals began with a veteran reading a group statement.

"We are the veterans who rose to the challenge of the nation, donned their uniforms. . . . We are returning to Washington to tell our story. . . . We now strip ourselves of these medals. We cast them away as symbols of shame and dishonor."

The veterans had originally planned to discard their medals into a "body bag" similar to ones used to remove war dead from battle areas but later decided to throw the medals onto the Capitol steps. Some also broke toy M-16 rifles after throwing away their medals.

Today's demonstration was tense and noisy, even though peaceful, in marked contrast to last night's candlelight procession past the White House.

During that march the demonstrators were relaxed, and all that could be heard was occasional whispers and the sound of footsteps.

Earlier today the veterans broke up their encampment on the Mall and leaders appointed details to police the area to get it clean by midday.

The veterans spent the last night in the encampment after a court order demanding they vacate the area was dissolved at the request of the Justice Department.

The department, which originally had asked for the order, was castigated by Federal Judge George L. Hart for "dangerously and improperly using" the judicial branch.

President Nixon was reported to have passed the word that the veterans should be allowed to stay on the Mall.

The President was in the White House for the march last night.

But he planned to be out of the city during a mass demonstration scheduled tomorrow afternoon.

The Defense Department said today.

"This is a continuation of the government of Duvalier. There were a lot of people who said it was not possible to have a peaceful transition, but here it is. You see it with your own eyes—it is a reality."

Meanwhile, U.S. ships and aircraft keeping watch on Haiti have seen no abnormal ship movements or signs of trouble following the death of President Duvalier, the Defense Department said today.

Tens of Thousands in Haiti Throng Past Duvalier Bier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 23.—Haiti today paid a final homage to the late President Francois Duvalier, and tens of thousands thronged past his bier in the National Palace where he died on Wednesday night.

Throughout the day, despite heavy rain, tens of thousands thronged to the ground before the bier, which was covered in a coffin, which was covered in a coffin, which was covered in a coffin.

The 19-year-old Jean-Claude Duvalier, who succeeded his father as president for life, stayed in his private room in the palace during the funeral with his advisers.

At the end of a meeting at the Post Office Minister Gioacchino Bocca, they said that the government agreed to demands that wage scales be revised upward to conform with recent pay increases in other civil service branches.

A union spokesman said the union's 160,000 post office employees will be consulted at meetings tomorrow.

If the government package is approved, the spokesman said, the unions would definitely cancel a two-day strike scheduled for next week.

There has been a monthlong series of scattered strikes and slowdowns and a union ban on overtime.

Less Estimated

The disruptions cost the state between \$12 million and \$16 million in lost revenues, the unions said. They said mail service would not return to normal for several weeks.

Meanwhile, in Rome employees started a three-day strike at the municipal dairy yesterday, shutting down the city's main source of milk.

At Rome's Fiumicino Airport, porters and truck drivers walked off the job indefinitely yesterday. They are seeking a five-day work week.

A strike of gasoline stations has been set for Sunday.

In Palermo, Sicily, a strike by sanitation workers entered its fifth day today.

Garbage collectors claim that the city owes them about \$600 each in back pay for overtime.

Workers to Vote on Pay Offer

Italian Postal Unions Call Off Slowdown

ROME, April 23 (AP)—Unions called off a post office slowdown that has disrupted mail delivery and caused a huge backlog of letters, cards and packages.

The unions made the announcement at the end of a meeting at the Post Office Minister Gioacchino Bocca. They said that the government agreed to demands that wage scales be revised upward to conform with recent pay increases in other civil service branches.

A union spokesman said the union's 160,000 post office employees will be consulted at meetings tomorrow.

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Russians Orbit 3-Man Craft, Linkups With Others Expected

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI)—A Soviet spaceship with three men aboard circled the earth today as the spearhead of a drive to build the first orbiting space station.

Moscow sources said two or three more manned ships would join the effort.

Soyuz-10 blasted off from Baikonur space center in Soviet Central Asia just before dawn at 2354 GMT Thursday, carrying the most experienced Soviet space crew ever assembled. Two of its crew members were on their third trips into space.

The official news agency, Tass, said the Soyuz, shaped like a long tube with a ball at the nose, settled quickly into earth orbit and headed for a rendezvous with the unmanned Salyut (Salute) space station for "joint experiments." Salyut was launched Monday.

The sources said shortly after the launch that as many as three other spacecraft would go up within the next few days. They predicted that the manned ships would link up into the first manned orbiting space platform—perhaps forming a carwheel shape with Salyut as the hub.

[Reuters said that in a progress report tonight, Tass said that the Soyuz-10 commander carried out a mid-course correction by means of the manual control system at 1055 GMT and his craft then moved into another orbit. By 1630 GMT it had orbited the earth 11 times.]

[The Associated Press reported from Bochum, West Germany, that Heinz Kaminski, director of the space-tracking station there, said that conditions tonight would present a good possibility for launching another spacecraft, provided that the Russians did not consider the present series a short-time experiment.

[Mr. Kaminski said that, if the



THE SOYUZ-10 CREW—From left, Alexei Yeliseyev, Vladimir Shatalov, Nikolai Rukavishnikov. They are shown in the cabin of a spacecraft before yesterday's flight.

present series was not just a dress rehearsal, the Russians would have to lift their current orbital height of about 131 miles to 166-217 miles to avoid overheating of their spacecraft.

Cosmonaut Alexei Yeliseyev, the flight engineer aboard Soyuz-10, confirmed officially that this was the maiden voyage for a space-construction program, in a televised interview aired today.

"We have now started a new stage in space exploration, connected with the preparation of orbital stations," he said.

The interview, given last night, was part of an hour-long television program on the launch. It showed film clips of the launch to millions of Soviet and European viewers.

Soviet commentators have been discussing long-term and even

permanent manned orbiting space stations as the principle goal of their manned space program since the Americans began dominating manned moon exploration in 1969.

The Soyuz-10 crew roster reads like a Who's Who of Soviet cosmonaut talent.

● The pilot, Col. Vladimir Shatalov, is a seasoned specialist at docking one ship with another in space. He did it aboard

Soyuz-4 in 1969 and was overall commander of the group flight of Soyuzes 6, 7 and 8 later the same year. He is 43 and married, with two children.

● The flight engineer, Mr. Yeliseyev, took a 27-minute walk in space from Soyuz-5 to Soyuz-4 during their docking maneuver. He was also Col. Shatalov's engineer aboard Soyuz-3. He is 38, married and has a daughter.

● The test engineer, Nikolai Rukavishnikov, is a space rookie but specializes in the engineering of orbital stations. He is 39, and married with one son.

The three men thus combine exactly the skills needed to put ships together into a single floating station.

Tass said Soyuz-10 initially was orbiting earth once every 89 minutes at a maximum distance of 147.6 miles and a minimum distance of 124.8 miles. Its orbit was angled 51.6 degrees to the equator—exactly the same track as the Salyut space station.

Health Signs Good

The cosmonauts bantered with ground control as they roared into orbit. Their pulse rates and other vital signs were reported to be good.

[Soyuz-10 is the Soviet Union's 12th manned space mission—several of which have included more than one spacecraft, the AP noted. The flight of Soyuz-1, in April, 1967, claimed the life of its pilot, Vladimir Komarov, who died during landing.]

In another space project, the Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-407, an unmanned artificial earth satellite, Tass said.

It said Cosmos-407 had an initial orbit period of 101 minutes and an orbital inclination of 74 degrees. It was a maximum of 523 miles and a minimum of 523 miles.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

He Sees No 'Dramatic Results'

Rogers' Mideast Trip Aims At Aiding Peace Momentum

By Marilyn Berger
WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—In what he described as an effort to "accelerate the momentum toward peace," Secretary of State William F. Rogers announced today that he is making a tour of the Middle East starting the first week of May.

Mr. Rogers' trip comes at a time of intensified diplomacy aimed at reaching an interim arrangement between Israel and Egypt that would reopen the Suez Canal.

The United States has been actively involved in these discussions, but Mr. Rogers said he anticipated no "dramatic results or breakthroughs" from this visit.

In a press conference today, Mr. Rogers made these points:

● He left open the prospect of a U.S. role in a military force or observer team to guarantee an interim Suez arrangement if the parties in the area consider it useful.

● He balked at the use of the word "middleman" to describe U.S. efforts to reach such an interim arrangement. "We are not the 'middleman,'" he said. "We are playing a role that the parties would like us to play."

● He reiterated what he called the "strong dedication" of the United States to an overall, "contractually binding and lasting peace settlement" and "constant support" for United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.

At the United Nations, however, it was announced that Mr. Jarring had indefinitely postponed his return to New York where he was conducting talks with the Israelis and Arabs. When the Swedish envoy returned to Moscow March 25 to resume as his country's ambassador there, it was announced that he would return to the UN in the latter half of April.

The latest decision appears to put work on an overall settlement further in the background, leaving some interim arrangement on the Suez Canal as the only point now being actively pursued, Mr. Rogers admitted the Jarring talks have reached an "impasse."

Jarring Delays Indefinitely His Return to N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 23 (Reuters)—UN Middle East mediator Gunnar V. Jarring has postponed indefinitely his return to New York but will remain ready to resume his mission here on short notice, it was announced today.

He will confer in Geneva next Wednesday with Secretary-General U Thant during the UN chief's scheduled visit to Switzerland.

Today's statement superseded earlier reports that Mr. Jarring, who returned last month to his post as Swedish ambassador in Moscow, would be back in New York at the end of April.

Asked if efforts by U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers to bring about a partial settlement of the Middle East conflict were related to the change of plans, a UN spokesman said he did "not want to be drawn into that."



Secretary of State William Rogers announcing yesterday his plans to visit the Middle East.

Laird and Jackson Cited Photos

40 New ICBM Silos Spotted In Russia by Spy Satellites

By Chalmers M. Roberts
WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—About 40 new silos for Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles have been spotted by American reconnaissance satellites, it was learned yesterday.

It was the photos of these silos on which Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird based his statement Wednesday that the Soviet Union is "involved in a new—and apparently extensive—ICBM construction program."

The first ten silos were spotted in late February. Bad weather conditions precluded adequate new photography until recently when the total was up to about 40. The silos are said to be chiefly in Siberia.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D.,

Swiss Gets 4½-Year Sentence For Giving Israel Jet Secrets

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 23 (UPI)—The Swiss Supreme Court admitted today that Alfred Fraenknecht was not a typical spy, then sentenced him to 4½ years at hard labor on charges of spying for Israel.

The five-judge panel acquitted the 45-year-old engineer's cousin Josef Fraenknecht of charges that he helped to deliver to Israel about 200,000 design and production plans for the engine used in Mirage jet fighters.

Court President Paul Reichlin, who read the verdict, said the court would count the 578 days that Fraenknecht spent in investigative arrest as part of his sentence. It also ordered his exclusion from the army and a two-year suspension of his civil rights.

The court could have imposed a 20-year sentence. The prosecution had requested a seven-year term.

Israelis Kill Eight Near Lebanon

TEL AVIV, April 23 (UPI)—An Israeli Army patrol killed eight Arab guerrillas on the Lebanese frontier last night in what was described today as the costliest clash in which the guerrillas in that area have ever been involved.

A newswest said four of the guerrillas were killed outright and four others while trying to flee the scene of the fighting, near Avivim. It said there were no Israeli losses.

Small arms, mines and bazookas were found near the bodies, the radio station said, and "conceivably, the terrorists could have been intent on ambushing civilian traffic on the Avivim road."

Israelis Kill Eight Near Lebanon

Administration sources, however, showed less alarm yesterday. They said that Washington has yet to conclude that the Russians deliberately developed a new missile system while using the arms talks as a cover to preclude an American response. Mr. Laird on Wednesday said that unless there is an arms agreement limiting such offensive weapons he would have to recommend that the United States begin building new systems of its own.

The talks currently are stalled because the Russians are proposing an "ABM only" agreement leaving control of offensive weapons until later. President Nixon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

As Pakistan Troops Gain Ground

Bangladesh Issues Appeal For Recognition as a Nation

NEW DELHI, April 23 (Reuters).—The so-called Bangladesh (Bengali nation) government in East Pakistan tonight sent an appeal to world governments for recognition as the Pakistan Army gained more ground in its push against the separatist regime's forces.

Ceylon Offers Re-Education To Insurgents

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 23 (UPI).—The Ceylon state radio today called upon the Che Guevarist insurgents to lay down their arms and "stop this bloodshed."

The minister for irrigation, power and highways Malipala Senanayake, later announced a government decision to rehabilitate insurgents not involved in violence. He is the principal deputy in the government of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the premier.

The whole purpose of the rehabilitation scheme is to impress on these young minds the force of argument and to wean them away from the argument of force," he said.

The minister said that the first rehabilitation center will be based at Vidyalaya Buddhist University, six miles from here.

He said that the program was prepared with the purpose of "re-integrating these young men and women with the rest of society as peace-loving and law-abiding citizens. There would be no place for punitive action in this scheme."

(Mrs. Bandaranaike in a nationwide broadcast tonight threatened the insurgents with a massive army offensive unless they ended their widespread rebellion, the Associated Press reported.)

(She told the rebels their "cause is lost" and offered clemency to all who surrendered.)

(She thanked the governments of India, Pakistan, the United States, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Pakistan and Yugoslavia—in that order—for their speed in coming to the assistance of her government with military aid, the AP said. She also expressed gratitude to Canada and to West and East Germany for expressing strong support.)

E.—"hold Said to Fall. The government claimed today that police and military forces have recaptured the terrorist stronghold of Elipitya in the southern province. Elipitya is an important plantation district town where the terrorists have been very active.

Army sources said that the terrorists are now confined to a few pockets from which they are launching hit-and-run attacks. Security forces are securing the terrorist-ridden areas, the army said.

(The Associated Press reported today that newspapers, the radio stations and government officials had received a mysterious letter, supposedly from rebel sources, offering a truce with security forces.

(It offered to send three insurgent leaders to the capital with authority to negotiate peace and asked permission to broadcast over the state radio. Mr. Senanayake was asked whether there had been contacts with the rebels on negotiating a truce. He replied: "I have no knowledge of it.")

De Filippo Weds; New Wife Dies 3 Hours Later

ROME, April 23 (AP).—Peppino de Filippo, the leading comedian of Naples, married his companion of many years today, three hours before she died.

Mr. de Filippo, 67, and Miss Lidia Maresca, who was in her 50s, were married by a senior municipal councilman urgently summoned to perform the wedding. Miss Maresca had been seriously ill for several months.

Mr. de Filippo, who has entertained Italians for half a century on the stage and in the movies, won a divorce from his first wife, Adele Carboni, four days ago. They had separated in 1947 after 18 years of married life.



HIGHWAY HOLOCAUST—Three persons died yesterday when liquid gas escaping from an overturned tank truck on the Ghent-Antwerp highway burst into flame, engulfing eight other vehicles that had been held up in the roadway. Of the three motorists who died in a Ghent hospital of severe burns, one was identified as George Leburton, 60, brother of Belgian Socialist party chairman Edmond Leburton. Five others were injured, two of them critically. Firemen with eight engines took two hours to overcome the fires that destroyed the vehicles.

Soyuz Is Aloft To Work With Orbiting Base

(Continued from Page 1)

NASA: 2-Year Head Start

HOUSTON, April 23 (Reuters).—American space officials today conceded that Russia would have at least a two-year lead over the United States if its Soyuz-10 cosmonauts were preparing to man an orbiting space station.

America's first prototype space station, basically a converted Apollo rocket called Skylab, is not due to be launched until 1973. It will house teams of three astronauts for an initial period of 28 days followed by two 56-day missions.

Skylab will conduct a wide range of experiments in star-gazing, assessing earth resources, weather studies and communications as well as testing man's ability to withstand long periods in space.

The first full-scale U.S. space station is planned for the early to middle 1980s. It will be a permanent base in orbit around the earth or moon, a station in which 12 men can work in an earthlike environment.

Unlike the early days of the "space race" when Soviet space shots were regarded with something approaching awe, U.S. space agency officials today showed no dismay over the latest Russian effort.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was expected to issue a congratulatory statement.

One reason for the calm, even pleased reaction was that the space agencies of the two countries are at last getting together to discuss how they can pool their efforts. They have already agreed to exchange moon samples brought back by the Apollo missions and Russia's unmanned probe.

Engineers of the two countries are now studying ways of designing compatible spacecrafts so that astronauts and cosmonauts could link up in space or even rescue each other in emergencies.

But these are long-term goals. No joint expeditions are expected until the latter half of this decade at the earliest.

Another reason why the American space team welcomes Soviet progress is the impetus it could give to the NASA program. The Apollo man-on-the-moon series has already run out of steam as a public spectacle, and critics in Congress claim the whole thing could be handled much more cheaply by Soviet-type automatic probes.

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Soviet Prose Soars to Lofty Heights Too

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union sent dozens of reporters to write the official chronicle of the Soyuz-10 launch in socialist-realist word pictures.

This is a sample of the way they portrayed the big moment, selected from the thousands of words moved on Tass news agency wires:

"Now a formidable rumbling rolls over the steppe... The rocket softly detaches from the launching pad... a muffled formidable rumble rolls over our heads."

"Swiftly drawing a fiery autograph across the pre-dawn sky, the rocket-carrier heads for its orbit, leaving in its wake a strip of light spinning clouds which slowly melt in the blue-black sky touched at the very horizon with the gentle tints of the awakening morning."

U.S. Believes Russia Has Sent Advanced Missiles to Egypt

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—There are strong indications that the Soviet Union has moved two new types of mobile air defense rockets—the SAM-4 and SAM-6—into Egypt in recent weeks, according to well-informed Pentagon officials.

These new weapons, mounted on tank-like vehicles, are similar to the SAM-2 and SAM-3 surface-to-air missiles that the Russians put in fixed bases around Cairo and along the west bank of the Suez Canal last year when Israeli F-4 Phantom fighters threatened to demolish both Egyptian front-line defenses and vital targets deep inside the country.

In combination, the new missiles are designed to counter both low and high-flying planes. Because both can move around on their own, they would be harder for Israeli pilots to find and hit.

Reports of the new missiles coincide with a large-scale buildup of Russian men and military equipment in Egypt since early this year; a buildup which includes about 200 additional fighter planes, among them about six of the hottest new Soviet jet—the MIG-23—and about 2,000 more Russian military personnel.

Restraint Seen. The U.S. response to this additional Soviet commitment remains restrained, as officials here see it, with most of the new equipment supplied to Israel viewed as defensive in nature.

The Pentagon, well informed officials say, is continuing to give the Israeli electronic warning and jamming equipment for their planes to ward off the Russian SAMs, plus anti-radar missiles and additional quantities of Hawk surface-to-air missiles.

But there have been no additional agreements, according to defense officials, to sell more P-4E Phantom fighter-bombers to the Israelis since last autumn, when the United States agreed to provide 24 planes beyond the 50 originally granted during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration. About six of those were for replacements for Israeli combat losses.

At that time, the Israelis requested 100 more A-4 Skyhawk attack planes to go with the roughly 100 they already have, plus 42 more Phantoms. Thus, the rest of the Phantom request plus the extra A-4s remain on the Israeli shopping list left at the Pentagon.

Phantoms Feared. Whatever else the United States gives the Israelis, it is the Phantoms that the Egyptians fear. Not only is the plane an excellent fighter—which the Israelis are modifying to make even better—but it can carry three times more bombs than anything the Russians have given Egypt.

Thus, despite the Soviet buildup, U.S. officials do not view the balance of power as tipped in favor of Egypt at this time. Continuing supplies of relatively unprovocative defensive equipment is what is needed for the time being, as Pentagon officials view the situation, although, undoubtedly, additional planes would be provided if the situation worsened.

Swedes Asked on Speed Skaters. STOCKHOLM, April 23 (UPI).—China has cabled the Swedish speed skating association requesting to send a team to a Swedish training camp before the start of next season, Sven Larsson, president of the Swedish association disclosed today.

He said that the trouble started yesterday afternoon when the troops stopped a guerrilla supply truck and arrested its driver. At the same time, the troops opened fire on the bases and "our guerrillas were forced to shoot back."

The clash lasted until 5:50 p.m., he said. The army resumed firing at 8:20 p.m. with medium machine guns and firing was still going on at 2 a.m., the spokesman said. There was no immediate report on the incident by Jordanian authorities.

In Amman, a Jordanian military spokesman said that an army search of various districts of the capital today resulted in the discovery of quantities of illegal weapons and documents, including the names of persons the guerrillas allegedly have executed.

The spokesman said that an army search party found two lists, one containing the names of persons "killed or executed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine" and another containing the names of persons "which the PFLP has sentenced to death."

Iraq Recalls Envoy. BEIRUT, April 23 (UPI).—Iraq has recalled its ambassador from Amman to protest the harassment of its diplomats by Jordanian authorities, the official Iraqi news agency said tonight.

125 Miles South of Hanoi

American Jets Again Strike Anti-Aircraft Sites in North

SAIGON, April 23 (AP).—A flight of American fighter-bombers attacked North Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries 125 miles south of Hanoi yesterday after the Communists fired on a reconnaissance plane apparently attempting to photograph a MIG air base, U.S. military spokesmen said.

It was the fifth so-called protective reaction strike inside North Vietnam this week, the most in a five-day period since the American halt in the bombing of the North on Nov. 1, 1968. The command earlier this week announced four protective reaction strikes over North Vietnam, and two raids against anti-aircraft defenses in Laos, just across the border from North Vietnam.

The strike yesterday was 185 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, the deepest in North Vietnam since last November, a spokesman said.

Several carrier-based Navy fighter-bombers escorted the unarmed reconnaissance plane fired five radar-homing air-to-ground missiles at a cluster of surface-to-air missile sites and anti-aircraft guns that fired at the reconnaissance plane and the escorts.

A spokesman for the command said two anti-aircraft positions were knocked out and all of the Navy planes returned safely after evading SAMs and other anti-aircraft fire.

[Two American aircraft were shot down over North Vietnam yesterday, the radio in Hanoi reported today, according to Reuters. The planes were in a group sent to attack two northern provinces, the radio said. One was reported brought down over Nghe An province, and the other over the adjoining Ha Tinh province.]

The MIG base, Quan Lang, is 45 miles northwest of the city of Vinh.

"It's a MIG base, known to have MIG aircraft," said a spokesman. "Our reports do not indicate any MIGs were involved in the action."

It was the 98th such strike reported inside North Vietnam this year, four times as many as the U.S. command announced during all of 1970. They have been in retaliation for attacks on U.S. reconnaissance planes flying over the North or in reaction to radar indications that the North Vietnamese were about to fire surface-to-air missiles at American planes operating over North Vietnam or the adjacent Laotian peninsula.

U.S. officials maintain that at the time of the bombing halt in 1968, there was an understanding with Hanoi that American reconnaissance flights would continue over North Vietnam. North Vietnam has repeatedly denied any such understanding. The United States maintains that such reconnaissance flights are necessary to check on North Vietnamese movements and buildups and protect American lives.

Last Dec. 23, North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap said that North Vietnam will not tolerate U.S. reconnaissance flights over its territory. He said North Vietnam has the "inalienable right to pursue and shoot down U.S. planes of any type if they violate our air space."

In the ground war, there were only minor skirmishes reported in South Vietnam.

New Troop Outback. SAIGON, April 23 (AP).—The U.S. command announced today the start of the seventh phase of American troop outbacks in South Vietnam.

He said he would stop briefly in Paris on Thursday to confer with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann about the Middle East.

On other issues, Mr. Rogers said: "He hopes that the 'new page' in Chinese-American relations proclaimed by Premier Chou En-lai will become a 'new chapter.' 'It's up to China,' he said."

He would "suppose" that if Chinese-American relations continued to improve, there might be a beneficial effect on the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, but he just has no way of knowing.

The discovery that the Soviet Union is preparing new offensive nuclear missile sites points up the necessity of including both offensive and defensive weapons in any arms-limitation agreement and not just having an agreement on defensive weapons alone, as Russia has suggested.

The United States has instructed all personnel in South Vietnam to avoid taking sides in the October presidential elections there. He said he hopes some foreign countries will take advantage of an offer by South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu to send observers to certify themselves of the fairness of the balloting.

Mr. Rogers also said that the Soviet Union's apparent uneasiness about the thaw between Peking and Washington was unfounded. The Nixon administration, he reiterated, was determined from the beginning to try to improve relations with Peking, but he insisted again that "we have not done this with the idea of irritating the Soviet Union."

French Dock Strike. PARIS, April 23 (Reuters).—France's largest labor organization, the Communist-led CGT, today called on France's 15,000 dockers to stage a 24-hour strike tomorrow in support of long-standing pay claims. French dockers have struck 14 times since September.

WEATHER

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ALABAMA	15	59
ALASKA	15	59
ARIZONA	15	59
ARKANSAS	15	59
CALIFORNIA	15	59
CANADA	15	59
CONNECTICUT	15	59
DELAWARE	15	59
FLORIDA	15	59
GEORGIA	15	59
ILLINOIS	15	59
INDIANA	15	59
IOWA	15	59
KANSAS	15	59
KENTUCKY	15	59
LOUISIANA	15	59
MAINE	15	59
MARYLAND	15	59
MASSACHUSETTS	15	59
MICHIGAN	15	59
MINNESOTA	15	59
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WEATHER



SENATE HEARING—The room is jammed as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee headed by J. William Fulbright (back to camera) takes testimony from John Kerry, Mr. Kerry, a thrice-decorated former naval officer, is one of the leaders of the week-long anti-war demonstrations in Washington staged by veterans of the war in Indochina.

Calls for Early End to Fighting

Anti-War Vet Takes Plea to Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—“Our one last mission is to search out and destroy the last vestige of this barbaric war,” a spokesman for demonstrating “our veterans” told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

With John Kerry, a Yale University graduate and former U.S. Navy lieutenant, as their spokesman, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War took their plea for an immediate end of the Indochina conflict directly to the committee at a hearing on legislation to end the war.

“We must set a date and this must be the earliest possible,” said Mr. Kerry, who was wounded and awarded medals in combat in Vietnam. “There is nothing that has happened in Vietnam that justifies the loss of one American.”

While Mr. Kerry, backed by applause from about 200 other veterans, was making his emotional plea to a receptive and sympathetic committee, a group of Republicans took the Senate floor to defend President Nixon’s refusal to set a specific withdrawal date.

“I think that by the end of 1972, practically all American military personnel will be out of there. I hope sooner, in fact,” said Sen. William Saxton, R., Ohio. “Our job is finished there and, except for the logistics involved with so large a movement, there is no longer any reason to stay.”

Opposes Definite Date

“I reject, however,” he continued, “the contention that the President should set a definite date for removal of all American troops. To so telegraph our punches to the other side is both unrealistic and, I submit, ridiculous. This would unnecessarily tie the President’s hands and I can’t in any way see how it would help to move the negotiations in Paris off dead center.”

Robert A. Taft Jr., Clifford Hansen, R., Wyo., and James L. Buckley, New York Conservative, joined in support of Sen. Saxton and of President Nixon.

“President Nixon is ending U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia,” Sen. Taft said.

“To head the demands for a precipitous withdrawal at this time would betray the valiant efforts made to date,” Sen. Buckley said. “By simply continuing our training, logistics and air support for but a brief period of time, the South Vietnamese will be capable of bearing the

full weight of their own defense.” Mr. Kerry, meanwhile, told the Foreign Relations Committee that Americans had been sent to die in Vietnam “for the biggest nothing in history.”

U.S. soldiers in Vietnam, he said, found that it was “really a civil war” in which the average persons “didn’t know the difference between Communism and democracy and only wanted us to leave them in peace to work in their rice paddies.”

‘Incredible Brutality’

He said U.S. military actions involved incredible brutality against civilians and soldiers alike. Citing “free fire zones, bombings, torture of prisoners, killing of prisoners,” he said, “we are more guilty of violating the Geneva Convention than others. We used weapons which I do not believe this country would dream of using against a European people,” he added.

Angry Veterans Discard Medals in Front of Capitol

(Continued from Page 1)

ternoon by a coalition of peace groups.

In preparation for the rally tomorrow, Capitol workers and police are erecting fences and barricades around the Capitol.

More Demonstrations

In addition to the demonstration yesterday, another more militant group plans two weeks of demonstrations starting Sunday. This group, headed by Chicago seven defendant Rennie Davis, was given permission last night

West German Airports Slowed Down 2d Day

BOON, April 23 (Reuters).—West German air traffic controllers today delayed flights on the second day of a slowdown over pay and conditions.

Worst affected was Hannover airport, extra busy during the industrial fair with some 60 special flights a day. Delays of up to 40 minutes were reported. Duesseidort reported that not a single plane was on time. The only airport not affected is West Berlin, which the controllers do not want to hinder because of its precarious lifeline.

Senate Unit Votes to Keep Draft Till '73, Raise GI Pay

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee voted yesterday to extend the draft two years and begin raising military pay to levels the Nixon administration hopes will produce an all-volunteer army by 1972.

The committee voted 13 to 3 to extend the Selective Service Act for two more years after it expires June 30. A proposal to limit the extension to one year was defeated 13 to 3 and a four-year extension was defeated 10 to 6.

Then the committee, despite misgivings by many of its members that a volunteer army was an impossible goal, voted to raise pay for enlisted men and junior officers by amounts ranging from 9 to 50 percent. The proposal, identical to the pay increase suggested by the administration, passed 16 to 0. A House version that increases pay even more sharply was defeated 10 to 6.

The Senate version also included a bonus of \$5,000 to men who enlist for Army combat service

—a provision that has been rejected by the House.

At least one more committee session will be necessary to vote on unfinished business—including the administration’s plan to abolish deferments for college students. The bill then will go to the floor, where the draft extension will face a determined effort by opposition critics to abolish the Selective Service Act entirely or reduce the extension to the minimum time necessary.

The committee action, however, practically assured that Congress will extend the draft for some period after June 30. It also appeared to assure President Nixon essential victory for his \$2.7 billion pay-and-benefits proposal to induce young men to join of their own free will without the impetus of the draft.

Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., and others on the committee, however, said they were dubious about the chances for a volunteer army while the nation is so heavily committed abroad. They doubt whether many youngsters will enlist unless they face the alternative of being drafted.

The pay increase, which would come on top of a 6 percent general increase for military personnel already approved by Congress, would amount to an Army private first class having his pay raised from \$149.10 to \$222.90 a month.

6 Democrats Attack Nixon On War Policy

Senators in TV Reply To President’s Talk

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—Hubert Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson’s Vice-President during the big Vietnam buildup, opened a televised rebuttal of President Nixon’s latest Vietnam speech, saying that both political parties bear responsibility for the war, not just Democrats, as he said Mr. Nixon had implied.

Sen. Humphrey, D., Minn., and five other potential 1972 Democratic presidential candidates, gave their separate rebuttals last night in an unusual presentation of the American Broadcasting Company.

Sen. Humphrey noted that U.S. commitments to South Vietnam began in the Republican administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower. “And Richard M. Nixon supported them,” Sen. Humphrey said.

President John F. Kennedy and Johnson supported those commitments, Sen. Humphrey added, and so did Congress in its bipartisan passage of the Tonkin Gulf resolution in 1964.

Explanation by Humphrey

Sen. Humphrey said that his switch to the anti-war side has come slowly and with “considerable heartache.” I believe our commitments to the South Vietnamese now have been more than fulfilled.

The Democratic presentation was designed to illustrate the growing unanimity of the party on withdrawing troops from Vietnam. For the most part, the Democratic speakers last night stated familiar views.

Sen. Humphrey and four other senators—George McGovern of South Dakota, Harold Hughes of Iowa, Edmund Muskie of Maine and Birch Bayh of Indiana—all stressed their support for withdrawing U.S. troops by the end of this year.

The exception was Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who differed by claiming a fixed withdrawal date would “weaken the bargaining leverage we should be exerting on the governments of North and South Vietnam.” “I understand how many Americans have come to focus on that proposal [a withdrawal date] because of a lack of confidence in past assurances,” he added.

Shift by Jackson

Sen. Jackson, generally an administration supporter on the war, seemed to be opening up some ground on which he could differ with Mr. Nixon. He called for a “more affirmative and positive approach” to achieve a cease-fire—even when the North Vietnamese turn the idea down.

“If the administration were to pursue a cease-fire in Vietnam with the decisiveness and dedication this proposal merits,” he said, “there is a chance that the killing could be stopped in the quickest possible way.”

The program was arranged as a reply to Mr. Nixon’s televised April 7 speech in which he, by implication, blamed Democratic administrations for the war in Vietnam.

He said then that, when he left the vice-presidency in 1961, there were no U.S. combat forces in Vietnam and that, when he returned as President in 1969, the country’s troop strength there numbered 540,000. In 1969, there were 685 U.S. military advisers in Vietnam.

POW Stand Questioned

The Democratic senators attacked the administration’s contention that setting a fixed withdrawal date would lessen the chances of freeing U.S. prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese.

Sen. Muskie said that the United States must use the promise of withdrawal by a certain date as a bargaining weapon to negotiate the prisoners’ release. “It is the only way to bring them home,” he said.

Sen. McGovern insisted that both the release of the prisoners and the safe withdrawal of remaining U.S. forces depend on establishing a fixed time by when all those forces could be removed.

Mr. Nixon has said that a residual force will remain in South Vietnam until the prisoner issue is resolved.

Vietnamization Attacked

“The President’s Vietnamization policy virtually guarantees that our prisoners will remain in their cells, that our troops will remain in danger, that the negotiations will be stilled and that the killing will continue,” Sen. McGovern said.

Sen. Bayh implied, without being specific, that Mr. Nixon may hope to make political capital by delaying an end to U.S. participation until an election year.

“Unless the President hopes to enhance his own re-election prospects, there is nothing to be gained by delaying an end to our involvement until 1972,” he said.

He said that Mr. Nixon’s motive may be to assure the survival of the present government in Saigon.

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3 Flee E. German
BRUNSWICK, West Germany, April 23 (Reuters).—Three teen-aged East Germans fled across the mined no-man’s-land into West Germany yesterday. East German border guards began combing the area shortly afterwards. Brunswick authorities said.

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BOMBING IN NEW YORK—A police inspector looks over the damage at Amtorg, Soviet trade agency, after blast Thursday night. The offices had been evacuated.

Caller Credits Jewish Extremists

Bomb Blast Heavily Damages Russian Trade Office in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—A bomb in an attaché case exploded yesterday at the offices here of the Amtorg Trading Corp., the Soviet trade agency, causing extensive damage. No one was injured.

The bomb exploded about 20 minutes after the agency and the Associated Press and United Press International received calls in which a male voice said: “There have been several time bombs placed in the offices of Amtorg... They will go off in less than 15 minutes. Free all Soviet Jewish prisoners. Let my people go. Never again.”

Frank Bassett, 26, the building engineer, said that he received a call just moments before the bomb exploded. “They identified themselves as the Jewish Defense League,” he said. “They told me to evacuate the building because the 19th floor was going to be bombed.”

Extensive Damage

Amtorg occupies the entire 19th floor of the 33-story building. The explosion caused part of the ceiling on the 19th floor, blew out doors and glass windows, tore a hole in the concrete stairwell, destroyed chairs in the Amtorg office and touched off several fires in the carpeting.

The bombing incident brought a strong statement from George Bush, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who made a personal call on Yakov A. Malik, the Soviet ambassador. Mr. Malik was absent but Mr. Bush expressed regret and offered government assistance if it was needed. In his statement, the ambassador said:

“This kind of outrageous action must stop. If the extremists who resort to these bombings are U.S. citizens, all I can say is that they are damaging their country in the

Senate Unit Votes \$5,000 Limit on Campaign Gifts

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate Government Committee approved today legislation to limit individual election campaign contributions to \$5,000 and clamp a ceiling on the amount a candidate for federal office could spend on advertising.

The measure, cleared after months of partisan dispute, is expected to be opposed by the Republicans when it comes to the Senate floor, probably in June.

The bill also would permanently suspend the equal-time rule of the Federal Communications Act for presidential and vice-presidential candidates, making possible televised debates between the Republican and Democratic candidates in presidential election years.

The bill, largely reflecting the ideas of the Democratic majority on the committee, is designed to replace a measure vetoed last year by President Nixon.

That bill limited only expenditures on candidate spending for radio and television time. In vetoing it, Mr. Nixon said it “closed only one hole in a sieve.”

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Illegal Wiretap Use Denied By U.S. in Berrigan Probe

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23 (UPI).—The Justice Department denied yesterday that it used illegal electronic surveillance to obtain evidence for the federal grand jury investigating the Roman Catholic radical peace movement.

Accepting the denial, District Judge R. Dixon Herman refused to ask government prosecutor William S. Lynch if such surveillance was based on the Nixon administration’s approval of electronic eavesdropping without a court order when national security is believed to be at stake.

Judge Herman had called the hearing in response to a defense motion that contended that the recent subpoenaing of more than 20 additional witnesses resulted from illegal electronic surveillance.

Addison Bowman, an attorney for the six defendants indicted Jan. 12 in an alleged bomb-kidnap plot, said that from the time of the judge’s order Wednesday night that the government declare whether it had used such surveillance until yesterday morning’s hearing, the government could not have adequately searched its voluminous files on the case to

determine the extent of any such surveillance.

Judge Herman expressed his personal attitude toward illegal wiretapping later at an immunity hearing. In response to an attorney’s comment that “you [the judge] or I could be hurt by illegal wiretapping,” the judge said, “Just a minute. You might be hurt, but I don’t think I say anything over the telephone at any time that I would care about.”

Three of the subpoenaed witnesses appeared before the grand jury yesterday. All refused to answer questions, except to supply their names.

John Swingsh of Washington entered the jury room wearing a blue and white button that read “Kidnap Kissinger.”

Paul Canning, a Boston man convicted in December for failure to carry his Selective Service credentials, refused to testify after being granted immunity. Canning was cited for contempt of court for his refusal to answer questions and immediately taken into custody.

Susan Atkins In Death Row

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (UPI).—Susan Atkins, convicted murderer of actress Sharon Tate and six others, was moved from her jail cell here today to a specially constructed death row for women in a prison near Corona.

Her codefendant, Charles Manson, was returned to Los Angeles today after only one day in the San Quentin death row where he was taken yesterday. He had to be checked in at San Quentin within ten days of sentencing to satisfy legal requirements.

Both Manson and Miss Atkins are due in court in Los Angeles Monday in connection with another murder trial, for the slayings of Donald Shea and Gary Hinman.

“This is an action of misguided individuals,” department spokesman Charles Bray said. “It serves no conceivable purpose.”

Russia Condemns Bombing MOSCOW, April 23 (AP).—The Soviet Union condemned the New York bombing today as a “despicable provocation.”

As usual, the unusual

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American Interest in Re-Electing Thieu

Sen. Church, who charges that the United States Information Agency is selling the current Saigon government to the South Vietnamese people "like a bar of soap," and Sen. Stevenson, who believes that Mr. Nixon ought to "implement a policy of strict neutrality" in the South Vietnamese elections, have a point. Their point is that it is a travesty on self-determination, the ideal for which we ostensibly are fighting in South Vietnam, for us to play a role of any kind in the presidential elections coming up in October, particularly if intervention is on the side of the incumbent military government. We don't doubt this for a minute and we wish it weren't so.

But the hard fact remains that, whatever may be the ideals for which the United States ostensibly is fighting, the policies which the Nixon administration is actually conducting are directed toward "Vietnamization." This means supporting and strengthening the South Vietnamese government with arms, money, praise, and encouragement to take on an ever-increasing share of the load. And there is no way to do this without, in the process, building up the political interests of President Thieu. His supporters in the military get the arms—and no small part of the money, one can be sure. He gets the benefit of the USA sales job that Sen. Church complains about for the simple reason that it is aimed at turning the "hearts and minds" of the populace away from the bad guys in Hanoi and toward the good guys in Saigon.

So there are no two ways about it: Vietnamization and self-determination are poor mixers. The United States can hardly encourage President Thieu to take over the war effort and, at the same time, itself take steps that would weaken or demoralize him. There is much to be said, as far as the principles of the matter are concerned, for the argument that the United States ought to use its influence only to the extent of insisting on a wide-open election, honestly conducted, in which a neutralist, compromise-minded candidate would have a chance. But, as a practical matter, this argument overlooks the fundamental commitment of the Nixon ad-

ministration to a regime so strong that it will not have to compromise with the enemy.

This is why there is not much point to Sen. Stevenson's suggestion that the U.S. Congress create a commission of its own members, with staff, to see that the United States plays fair. Inherently, given the policy we have, the United States can't be fair or neutral, however disinterested and uninvolved it may claim to be or seem to be on Election Day. In this regard, the experience of the White House-appointed commission which "observed" the Vietnamese elections of 1967 is instructive. It found no hanky-panky at the polls, and gave the performance a clean bill of health. But the suspicion remains that most of the real dirty work was done long before it arrived, as Thieu and Ky—with no very forceful objections from the Americans on the scene—moved to suppress their opponents by branding the most threatening of them as "Communists" or "neutralists" and either disqualifying them as candidates or locking them up. There are reports that this is already happening again. In any case, a commission that could find no American interference, tacit or active, would be disbelieved by war critics, and a finding that the U.S. mission was meddling one way or the other would risk embarrassing a presidential policy aimed at a goal—ending the American involvement—that surely the commission members would share. So we would only be fooling ourselves—and this war has given us enough of that.

Doubtless there are ways for the United States to make its electoral support of President Thieu less blatant, and therefore perhaps a little less offensive to critics of the war. But the contradiction between Vietnamization, by which we build up President Thieu, and strict self-determination, which would actually oblige us to encourage healthy opposition to him, remains profound. To resolve that contradiction, nothing less is required than for us to end our involvement in the war and to stop caring, in the life-and-death, make-or-break way that President Nixon would have us care, about how the South Vietnamese work out their destiny.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Haiti After Papa Doc

When François Duvalier became president of luckless Haiti in 1957, he vowed to erase its image as a land of misery and to direct a government of national unity that would "reconcile the nation with itself." Instead, his corrupt regime misred Haiti's five million people ever deeper in helpless poverty, his divide-and-rule policy unraveled what little social fabric existed, and he built a record for barbarity and bestiality unmatched even by Haitian predecessors or by his late neighbor, Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

He nurtured the image of "Papa Doc," the kindly patriarch administering to the needs of his "children," an image fostered by the unfortunate photograph of a smiling Governor Rockefeller and a delighted Duvalier waving to the crowd from a balcony of the presidential palace during the governor's visit to Haiti in 1959. But for most of his 14 years in power he felt compelled to barricade himself in his white palace, cut off from the people, protected by a special guard and by the fanatic thugs called the *Tonton Macoutes*. He was afraid to converse with his cabinet, fearing that ministers together would act against him. His savage purges touched even his own family after he suspected his son-in-law of conspiracy.

Dr. Duvalier was successful only in one

thing: survival. He died in bed at 64 and his was the most durable dictatorship in the history of a country where 23 of his 36 predecessors were either murdered or overthrown. In the power vacuum now opened it would be a miracle if his inexperienced young son, who has assumed his father's title, "President for Life," could for long hold things together.

That vacuum, in a country only 48 miles from Cuba at the nearest point, naturally concerns Haiti's Caribbean neighbors, including the United States, which has increased its military surveillance of the area. But Washington must proceed with great caution. This country is still trying to repair the damage to the inter-American system inflicted by the unilateral intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965. In addition, the meager residue of the effort in Haiti during 19 years (1915-34) of occupation by U.S. Marines puts the dimensions and complexities of the problem in perspective.

Any efforts from outside to assist the country once described by a State Department researcher as "the moral, medical and political sewer of the hemisphere" should be made through the machinery of the Organization of American States, which already has three modest task forces functioning there with some effect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peking and the Asians

As far as Asia is concerned, Peking's military advances place India and Japan in a position of inferiority; they are likely to compel the former to give up its anti-atomic doctrine, and the latter to either come to terms with Mao or to rearm with or without American aid.

The Sino-American thaw, if it is prolonged by foreign credits, will create a new situation because the Japanese pattern, however effective, implies many injustices, and the Indian way, however praiseworthy, proves to be a very slow process.

As far as Asia or the world balance are concerned, China's breakthrough already modifies the relations between the two superpowers, at a time when both the Amer-

ican empire and the Soviet bloc find themselves for the first time unable materially or politically to apply simultaneously a program of progress at home and a strategy of domination abroad. It is as of now permissible to believe that the rise of China will be hardly compatible with the keeping by the United States of all its zones of influence in the Pacific and in the whole Far East. Furthermore, while the Kremlin maintains its hostility to Mao, the White House wishes to improve its relations "with both the U.S.S.R. and China." Has President Nixon, careful to limit American concessions in the future redistribution of world power, remembered that England kept with profit and for long an equal balance between France and Germany?

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

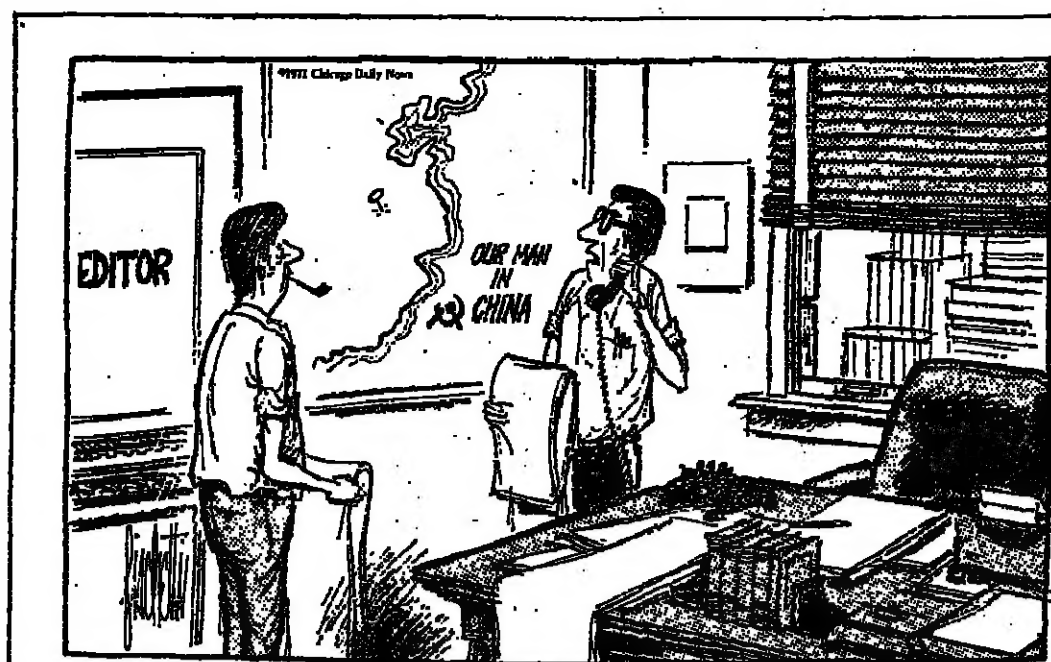
April 24, 1896

LONDON.—Mr. Bayard, United States Ambassador, was the main speaker yesterday at the commemoration of Shakespeare's death at Stratford-on-Avon. The anniversary was observed with unusual ceremony, a feature of great interest, in addition to the customary observances on the occasion, being the unveiling in the parish church of a memorial window, the cost of which was defrayed by the gifts of American visitors to Shakespeare's native place.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1921

NEW YORK.—Dr. J. Robinson, American publisher of Marie C. Stopes's book "Love in Marriage," was fined \$250 yesterday in Special Sessions Court on the ground that the book is obscene. The defendant put forward evidence to prove that the book is not immoral, including testimonials by Dr. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Mr. H. G. Wells. The book was written in England. Miss Stopes is now in America.



"Keep Filing—You Know How It Is With Those Chinese Stories—An Hour After I've Had One, I'm Hungry Again"

Lindsay and the Presidency

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—When the mayors of America's major cities visited New York this week, three things were fairly obvious: First, they felt the crisis of the cities was the major threat to the security of the nation—more serious than Vietnam or anything else. Second, they felt that the bankruptcy and anarchy of the cities were underestimated by the people and by the state and federal governments. Third, they felt—in fact, they knew—that their campaigns for President Nixon's "revenue-sharing" and tax-reform programs were failing.

The plain reports of these mayors, when they got together, are devastating. They sound like communications from a battlefield. The economic problems, the racial problems, the security problems—the mayors are frustrated about all this and have no money or public support to deal with them. The mayors themselves dramatize the story. They are a remarkable company of men. Black or white, they are intelligent and tough, whether Democratic or Republican. They have moved beyond all the questions of race or party and are looking for power and leadership to deal with the urban problem.

The interesting thing about this is that the mayors of both parties who have been here in New York look to John Lindsay, the mayor of New York, as their spokesman; but Mayor Lindsay clearly does not think about himself as a possible presidential candidate who can deal with the problem.

He has often been regarded as the "Kennedy" of the Republican party, but he doesn't think about the 1972 presidential election in this way.

He is fighting Rockefeller in Albany and President Nixon in Washington for money to deal with New York City's problems. He is saying that only federal money will solve the problems of the city. But he is also saying that he is not a candidate for the presidency in 1972.

This is a fundamental problem within Lindsay's own organization in New York City. His closest advisers are saying, as discreetly as they can, that the only way for him to be faithful to his opposition to President Nixon's policies is to challenge the President for the Republican party's nomination in 1972.

Lindsay feels very strongly

about this. He has talked a great deal about it in private. He clearly feels that the cost of the war is too much and that it is dividing the country. Therefore he is arguing, at least in private, that it is fundamental that there be a change of administration if the country is to be united.

Cynical on Chances

Nevertheless, Mayor Lindsay is, to put it bluntly, very cynical about his chances of doing anything about the problem. He says the Republican party organization is against him—more against him now than last year. He rejects the idea of switching to the Democratic party, not only because the Democrats don't want him, but because he simply is against crossing party lines.

While the mayors have been here in New York, there has been a lot of talk about this in private. The mayors of both parties have been insisting to him—even pleading with him—that the problem of the cities can be dealt with at only the very pinnacle of national power and that he should try to seize it, but he has not been convinced.

Lindsay has been very frank about his political problems. He has been going around New York showing his fellow mayors that

problems of the city. He has been talking about the financial problem and the political problem, but in the end he has not been able to satisfy the mayors of the other cities. He has explained that he cannot leave New York to campaign in the primary. He disagrees with President Nixon about Vietnam—indeed, he has been very savage in his opposition—but he has said that no matter how he feels about the cities, the blacks, and the young, he is trapped in his present situation.

So the mayors have gone away from New York dispirited about the future.

They cannot deal with the problems of their budgets or of race or of unemployment without help from the federal government. They talk about revenue-sharing and came to New York to get the support of the press in support of the President's revenue-sharing proposals. But they realize that Chairman Wilbur Mills of the Ways and Means Committee is against it and that they will not be able to get the votes in Congress.

Consequently, Lindsay, unlike John F. Kennedy in 1960, is not prepared to challenge the party system, so the mayors have left New York in a state of depression about the outlook for the future.

The Alsop Watchers

In his column "The Gap Watchers," Joseph Alsop employs, among other specious arguments, the childish retorts of "you're another" and "forgive the cliché" to the point calling the kettle black. He admits political skulduggery as the currency of politicians. But Americans have a faith, a faith that Nixon shouldn't, couldn't, and will not destroy, that our President is a symbol of that which is finest in our wonderful country. Among other great traditions that our President represents are those of the integrity, the honesty, the freedom from transient passions that distort the truth of our Presidents.

Alsop accuses the media of presenting news to America that distorts the true facts of what is happening in Indochina. Surely

he must know that the news is mostly based on official handouts by the U.S. military information officers. Is Alsop suggesting that our President had regressed to the apologetics of the Sun King's assertion that "the king has been wrongly informed"? If Nixon's patently erroneous information upon which he has based his policy and actions is less than honest, he must bear the responsibility because his sources are either his own appointees or careerists whom he accepted upon his ascendancy.

Dr. DAVID S. LIFSON, Bucharest.

Tomorrow the World?

Concerning the notice by Chalmers Roberts of a "new, grim struggle" between the U.S. and Russia (HT, April 19):

The Justices' New Clothes

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The flurry over the Supreme Court's unanimous new decision on school segregation will not long obscure a growing unease, on other matters, among the court's real friends and critics. They know the court cannot always be wise or even consistent. The one thing they do ask of judges given great power is intellectual honesty. Something must be said when that has gone wrong. It has.

The problem facing the court right now is not unexpected. President Nixon's two appointees, Chief Justice Burger and Justice Blackmun, have changed the balance. Justices that were decided by narrow majorities in recent years are arising again, before a new majority disposed to decide them the other way. But would it look right to change principles so hastily?

In a number of cases this term the new majority has chosen to avoid this dilemma by pretending that it does not exist. The court purports to stick with a recent precedent, but then comes to the opposite result by drawing a factual or legal distinction that does not really exist. In the words of a leading student of the Supreme Court, not a man given to hyperbole, it is dissembling.

The latest and most serious example was a citizenship case decided April 5. The opinion, for a 5-to-4 majority, was by Justice Blackmun. It was an opinion of remarkable upper-servantness.

Residence Requirement

The case was this: Congress has provided that a child born abroad with one American parent is an American citizen—but shall lose that citizenship if he falls to reside in the United States for five years between ages 14 and 28. Aldo Mario Bellei, son

of an American mother and an Italian father, challenged the statute. The court upheld its constitutionality. Mr. Bellei lost his citizenship.

Just seven years ago, in the case of Angelika Schneider, the Supreme Court held a related citizenship law unconstitutional. It provided that any naturalized American who returned to the country of his birth for three years lost his U.S. citizenship.

The court decided the Schneider case on a clear theory: Every American citizen, by whatever method he became one, is on an equal footing. He has "a constitutional right to remain a citizen," as the court put it in a subsequent case, "unless he voluntarily relinquishes that citizenship." The court found that purpose in the opening sentence of the 14th Amendment, which defines as citizens "all persons born or naturalized in the United States."

In the new case Justice Blackmun and those joining him—the chief justice and Justices Harlan, White and Stewart—could have said candidly that they did not accept the theory of the Schneider decision and were overruling it. For their real belief is plain: that the Constitution allows Congress to set reasonable limits on citizenship, a view held by many.

But the opinion did not say that. It did not challenge the Schneider theory. It simply said the Bellei case was different because Mr. Bellei was not, in the language of the 14th Amendment, "naturalized in the United States." Hence the amendment did not apply to him at all. Next case.

The trouble with that argument is that it has so little support in history or reason. From the very beginning, that clause of the

amendment has been regarded as comprehensive, covering all the ways in which one can become an American citizen. Congress has so assumed; successive Supreme Court justices, majority and dissenters, have so written. In the constitutional sense Congress can naturalize someone only "in the United States," and the statute did so to Aldo Bellei at the moment of his birth.

The Meaning

Under Justice Blackmun's reasoning, the Constitution means this: Someone who was born of Italian parents in Italy, lived there till age 40, then moved to America and was naturalized can immediately return to Italy and live there forever without fear of losing his citizenship. But a man born abroad of one or even two American parents can have his citizenship taken away by some future Congress unless he meets a long residence requirement or some other test of loyalty.

That is the result of reading the Constitution of the United States as if it were a bill of lading. As always, thoughtless analysis makes bad law.

It is sad to imagine what Felix Frankfurter would have thought of all this. Justice Frankfurter believed passionately that the Supreme Court should allow Congress broad power to lay down rules for citizenship. But he also believed it was the court's duty to say honestly what it was about. Only by doing so, he thought, only by the attempt at intellectual persuasion—could judges justify their extraordinary function in American life.

Pretending to follow precedents while abandoning their philosophical basis will not persuade anyone. It will only bring disrespect on the court. Everyone can see the justices' new clothes.

Ping-Pong or Dirty Pool?

The Name of the Game

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW.—At a dinner here the other night the poet Eugene Yevtushenko began talking about the visit of the American table-tennis team to China. He was struck by the thought that so much could turn on such a trivial event, and he felt it might make a fine subject for a poem.

I offered to write the first line. As an opening I proposed: "Three people cannot play ping-pong." Yevtushenko thought that was pretty good—good enough to stand all alone as a poem. He said:

"I will translate the poem into Russian for you. Only I will change it a little to accord with the official outlook. I will make your first line say: 'Two people can play ping-pong.'"

That exchange illustrates nicely the Soviet attitude toward the sudden thaw in relations between Washington and Peking. Officially, Moscow is being super-correct.

Pravda's Account

The account of the event in Pravda carried an abundance of information as to the visit itself and the reaction of President Nixon. American officials here considered the story unusual for the amount of detail. And there was not the slightest whisper of animus or suspicion.

An official of the Novosti news agency who specializes in Chinese affairs took the same attitude. I asked him how the Russians would take the table-tennis match. He said: "As it comes. We do not think a great deal can come of it."

But above the level of slick, the attitude is markedly different. Though they are not saying so overtly, Russian officials clearly see the Chinese-American thaw as an unsettling element in a three-cornered game.

Take, for example, the case of Georgi Arbatov, head of the American Institute here in Moscow and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party, who reputedly advises Premier Alexei Kosygin on American matters. In a chat at the institute, Mr. Arbatov pointed out that there were three well-known people in the United States who believe in using friendship with other socialist countries in order to embarrass the Soviet Union. Perhaps that was the case with Communist China, so certain questions had to be asked.

One question was: How did it happen that the United States, a liberal country, should suddenly become friendly with Communist China?

The second question that came to mind was whether the policy of friendship with China was accompanied by a similar policy with respect to all other socialist states, without discrimination. That question had to be asked in conjunction with the question of what American policy is toward North Vietnam, and in Cambodia and Laos.

On March 17 the Chinese used the occasion of the centenary of the Paris Commune to attack the Soviet Union for a lack of revolutionary fervor. Now there were signs of America and China coming together. That smelled to Mr. Arbatov as though Washington and Peking might be trying to arrange an accommodation or an anti-Soviet pact.

What all this adds up to is a warning that Washington had better know what it is doing in its relations with Peking. The Russians are extremely suspicious of the Nixon administration. They believe the United States is trying to use on-going negotiations in order to establish positions of strength for the playing of cold-war politics. American responsiveness to the Chinese gambit only reinforces these suspicions.

Maybe the improvement in relations in Peking can be achieved in a benign way that does not impair dealings with Moscow. Maybe the threat of a Chinese-American détente will dispose the Russians to be much more forthcoming in their dealings with Washington.

But I very much doubt it. Any impression that the Russians came out of the 24th party congress full of confidence and little disposed to make concessions to the United States. My further impression is that the present negotiations are in a precarious state.

So special care has to be taken that the improvement of relations between Washington and Peking is not dirty pool—or rather ping-pong—does not artificially impair the American-Russian negotiations on arms control, the Middle East and Germany that now hang in the balance. As Mr. Arbatov put it, "You cannot live forever under the slogan 'moving from the area of confrontation to an area of negotiations.' You have to achieve something."

Sneezing

I enjoyed your article on sneezing (April 20). Perhaps your readers will be interested to know a simple way to hinder or postpone a sneeze: Simply press your tongue firmly up against your palate. This little trick may come in handy when driving in heavy traffic or at a party while fishing for your handkerchief.

ROBERT L. HATT, Bern.

Capt. Daniel's Letter

With all due respect for Mr. Hidalgo's "T-173" decades of membership in "the legal profession," I must take issue with his wholesale attack on Capt. Daniel, whose real name, I understand, is to have gained notoriety for stating his opinion on a case in which he was intimately involved. As another "fledgling lawyer," I wonder if it is not Mr. Hidalgo who displays some lack of judgment in attacking Capt. Daniel, for having presented what is indeed a "classic defense" and a commendable one of the cardinal values of the American legal system: one is fascinated by the ease with which lawyers such as Mr. Nixon and Mr. Mitchell abuse the spirit of the law for political expediency.

The Haynsworth and Carswell episodes, indisputable use of intelligence facilities, self-righteous interpretations of the Constitution and now this untimely intervention in the Calley case have done more damage to the idea of law and order, to use Nixonian terms, than all the well-publicized ranting and raving of extremists. Capt. Daniel stands for his country. Right.

PHILIPPE LETTE, Nentilly, France.

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سكوات الاصل

In North as Well as South

Senate Backs Uniform Policy On Desegregation of Schools

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate, by a 44-to-34 roll call vote, declared its support yesterday for a uniform national policy of school desegregation.

Sponsor John Stennis, D., Miss., said that the language would make it federal policy to enforce school desegregation equally in the North and the South, regardless of whether racial separation in a school district results from official policies or is merely the result of housing patterns.

Sen. Stennis said that nearly all desegregation efforts have concentrated on the South, which once had school segregation laws, while the North hasn't had to desegregate because racial separa-

tion there is based on housing patterns and has never been declared illegal.

Despite Sen. Stennis' assertions, the precise legal impact of his amendment—added to a \$1.5-billion authorization bill for aid to school districts seeking to desegregate—was unclear.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson opposed the amendment in a letter to Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., on grounds that it "would undermine the purpose of the bill."

Paralysis Feared

And a large bloc of civil-rights advocates voted against it. They declared that its actual effect, if it is eventually approved by the House, could be to paralyze efforts to desegregate Southern schools without actually enhancing Northern school desegregation at all.

Before adopting the Stennis amendment, the Senate by a 60-to-22 vote rejected an amendment by Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., to remove desegregation requirements from the \$1.5-billion measure and simply turn the money over to the states to use for any purpose in schools. He called his proposal a way of converting the anti-segregation bill into a revenue-sharing bill.

The Stennis amendment declares it "the policy of the United States" that various laws "shall be applied uniformly in all regions of the United States in dealing with conditions of segregation by race, whether de jure, or de facto, in the schools of the local educational agencies... without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation."

This language appears to mean that henceforth federal agencies shall enforce school integration requirements in Northern areas where there is a high degree of racial separation, even where it is the result of housing patterns and not of official state and local policies.

But the courts have never declared that kind of racial separation illegal. HEW has no criteria on which to act at present, and there is a specific provision of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which bars busing and other pupil-transfer schemes when employed simply for the purpose of racial balancing, in the absence of legally imposed segregation.

The Stennis amendment does not set aside the 1964 provision nor does it spell out any criteria for attacking such de facto school segregation.

To put the Stennis amendment into effect, aides to various senators said, Congress would have to legislate to set aside the 1964 restriction and spell out criteria for challenging de facto school segregation, or allow HEW to develop such criteria. Court challenges could then ensue.

Chaban and Tito End Talks; to Tighten Ties

BELGRADE, April 23 (UPI).—Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas and President Tito today wound up their talks in agreement that France and Yugoslavia should make further efforts to intensify bilateral cooperation in all fields.

"We agreed it is necessary to further develop our relations and strengthen cooperation in all fields, particularly economic cooperation," Mr. Chaban-Delmas told a news conference.

Illinois Raids Seize Caches Of Explosives

CARBONDALE, Ill., April 23 (Reuters).—Police have seized caches of dynamite, plastic explosives, arms and drugs in a series of raids across southern Illinois. Forty-three persons were arrested in the raids.

A total of 144 state, federal and municipal police raided ten communities yesterday and said they believed some of the weapons were destined for the racially-troubled Illinois town of Cairo.

The haul included 800 pounds of dynamite, 10 pounds of plastic explosives, 12 rifles, ten hand guns, a submachine gun, a bazooka, 250 blasting caps and primer cord, 1,000 rounds of ammunition and large quantities of cocaine, heroin, LSD and marijuana.

Mitchell Ware, superintendent of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation, who led the raids, said he had received information that many weapons and explosives were destined for both black and white factions in Cairo.

Two Years of Confrontation

Cairo has experienced numerous shootings and firebombings in a two-year black-white confrontation.

Militant Negroes have boycotted white Cairo merchants to support demands that include more jobs for blacks and a black police chief.

The Cairo racial split deepened this week when three men backed by white citizens' groups were elected to the city council. The United Front charged the election result foreboded "increased oppression of blacks."

Time to Tell Cop From Pig

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23 (Reuters).—A judge here has sentenced 19-year-old Robert Vitek to three hours in a pig pen to help him tell the difference between a pig and a policeman.

Mr. Vitek, who called police officer Jay McKenna a pig as he was making out a ticket for a motorist, appeared before Judge Rucker and pleaded that there was not enough evidence for him to answer the charge.

The judge fined him \$500 and sentenced him to 30 days in jail. He suspended \$400 of the fine and the 30-day jail sentence on condition that Mr. Vitek spend some time in a pig pen.



WARNING—Warsaw's Constitution Place displays cars wrecked in road accidents. The exhibit is part of a week-long drive to promote safety on the highways.

Pentagon Urged by NAACP To Act on W. German Bias

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the Defense Department yesterday that discrimination in housing had become "the most pervasive problem" confronting black American servicemen in West Germany.

The NAACP urged, among other measures, that the Pentagon immediately assume all leasing responsibility for off-base housing in West Germany, substituting units to servicemen who would thus be relieved of the burden of fighting landlord discrimination.

The recommendation was contained in a 55-page report compiled by a three-member NAACP investigating team that toured U.S. military bases in West Germany.

Kidnapper Sets Woman Doctor Free

ZURICH, April 23 (Reuters).—A despairing Swiss sauna-bath owner today threatened to commit suicide in his dynamite-packed apartment after abruptly freeing the Austrian woman embassy official he had held hostage for three-and-a-half days.

Dr. Louise Kneisel, 58, head of the Austrian Social Service Bureau, stepped calmly out of the building at dawn and told a policeman, "I am Frau Doktor Kneisel."

She was whisked away in a police car to a secret destination for questioning and a long rest after her ordeal.

Half an hour later her captor, Ferdinand Mueller, 48, telephoned the Neue Zuercher Zeitung newspaper from his barricaded flat and said he intended to kill himself, "because I know the new humiliations and torments which await me."

Drops Plea for Asylum

He also told police he was no longer demanding asylum in France for himself and his French-born wife, Simone, 34, and his daughters Monika and Christine, aged 4 and 8.

Mr. Mueller, now alone in his sandbagged, shuttered flat on the second floor of a building which also houses the Austrian consulate, claimed to have 66 pounds of explosives and 100 gallons of gasoline with him. Dr. Kneisel confirmed that Mr. Mueller had explosives.

He had earlier threatened to blow up the house if his conditions were not met. But he finally removed the barricades in front of the door and let her out on his own initiative.

Report Downgraded

WORMS, West Germany, April 23 (AP).—Reports of racial discrimination against black American soldiers by West German landlords are "grossly blown out of proportion," U.S. Army spokesman said today.

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THE AMERICAN CHURCH
55 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e. Morning Worship: 11:00 Church School-Ages: 10:00 & 11:00 Dr. Edwin Keller, preaching. E. J. Fendler, organist. (International & Interdenominational)

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (18) Tel.: 727-25-01 Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (song)

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AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVIERE, Rt. St. Michel, Nizza. Sunday 8:30 & 10:30 a.m. Canon P. A. McDonald.

BELGIUM—BRUSSELS
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GERMANY—FRANKFURT
ST. MARY'S R.O. Masses in Oberursel Sat. 5 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. Cal. 10 L.I. in Frankfurt Dom. 12:30 p.m. Fr. Beck An der Heide 33, Oberursel. Ph. 5257.

GERMANY—MUNICH
The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Halleser, 9 has S.S. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Informal Tel.: 53834 Pastor R. W. Turry.

SWITZERLAND—ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH of Zurich
Worship & Sun. School 11 a.m. Tabernakelstrasse, Frommendingen 4, Rev. Rex E. Brown, Ph.: 953373. (Interdenominational)

\$180-Million Loss Laid to Paris Regime Slaughterhouse Cost Draws Fire of Senate

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 23.—The Senate has just published a report accusing the government of responsibility in the loss of \$180 million in what has become known as the La Villette slaughterhouse scandal.

The report, which comes after four months of Senate investigation, charges that errors of judgment and "irregularities" resulted in the huge loss. It asserts that "the reputation and the authority of the nation could not withstand a second La Villette affair."

The official report comes after months of rumors about the La Villette affair and the losses involved. Le Monde said today that the Senate investigating commission was the first one set up under the Fifth Republic, and went on to inquire if the government stability provided under the Fifth Republic has been accompanied by "good management and responsibility."

The report accuses the government of entering the project in order to build the most modern and prestigious slaughterhouse in the world. It states that the project—whose total cost would have been \$235 million—was far too large for the market and that the facilities already built, totaling \$180 million, will have to be destroyed.

Replacing Les Halles

The new La Villette facilities, on the northern edge of Paris, were in part to absorb the meat market that used to be located in Les Halles, the old Paris produce center now being torn down.

Giant electronically controlled production lines were built that could never be amortized, states the report. Workers were contracted to be paid at a fixed percentage of total cost, encouraging high costs, it goes on. Slaughter facilities were built on the second floor with no access for the animals, it adds.

The investigating commission, which included several Gaullists, refused to name any names, but indicated clearly that it was "the government" and the "ministers in charge" who should be held to account.

"It is for the government to look for the responsibilities or the human errors and to verify a posteriori that which is not explained by the mass of documents and testimonies," it stated.

To Help Tiger, Vicuna, Bear: Wildlife Fund's \$1.3 Million

MORGES, Switzerland, April 23 (Reuters).—The World Wildlife Fund yesterday announced a \$1,323,289 program for 1971 to help save the world's wild animals, plants and birds, threatened by slaughter, over-exploitation and pollution.

High on the list of 93 projects are plans to save the tiger, the Indian rhinoceros, the giant sea turtle and the vicuna, all endangered by man's encroachment.

In Africa funds will go to help save the mountain gorilla in Rwanda, to expand the sanctuary area for flamingoes around Lake Nakuru in Kenya, to protect the addax in the western Sahara and the jackass penguin in South Africa, and to help national parks in Ethiopia and Madagascar.

In Asia the program provides for the protection of rhinoceros against poaching, a study of the vanishing tiger, a sanctuary for the rare snow leopard, a breeding scheme for swamp deer and the establishment of a snake farm.

In South America World Wildlife will support three key projects to save the vicuna, including the training of local people to exploit its fine wool by shearing instead of slaughter. The fund will help finance a meeting of experts from Canada, Norway, Greenland and the United States on ways to save the polar bear, already threatened by hunters for sport.

In Oslo, today, the Norwegian government banned any activities, except for inspection purposes, on King Karl's Land, in the Spitzbergen archipelago, one of the main areas of hibernation for the bears.

The ban, in force for three years initially, stops oil prospecting in the area. Hunting bears there was banned in 1959, but nature lovers and scientists have argued that the bear's environment should also be protected.

Girl Who Accused Actor Jim Brown Fails to Testify

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (UPI).—A girl who claimed that Jim Brown, actor and former football star, threw her downstairs failed to appear in court here to testify. A warrant has been issued for her arrest.

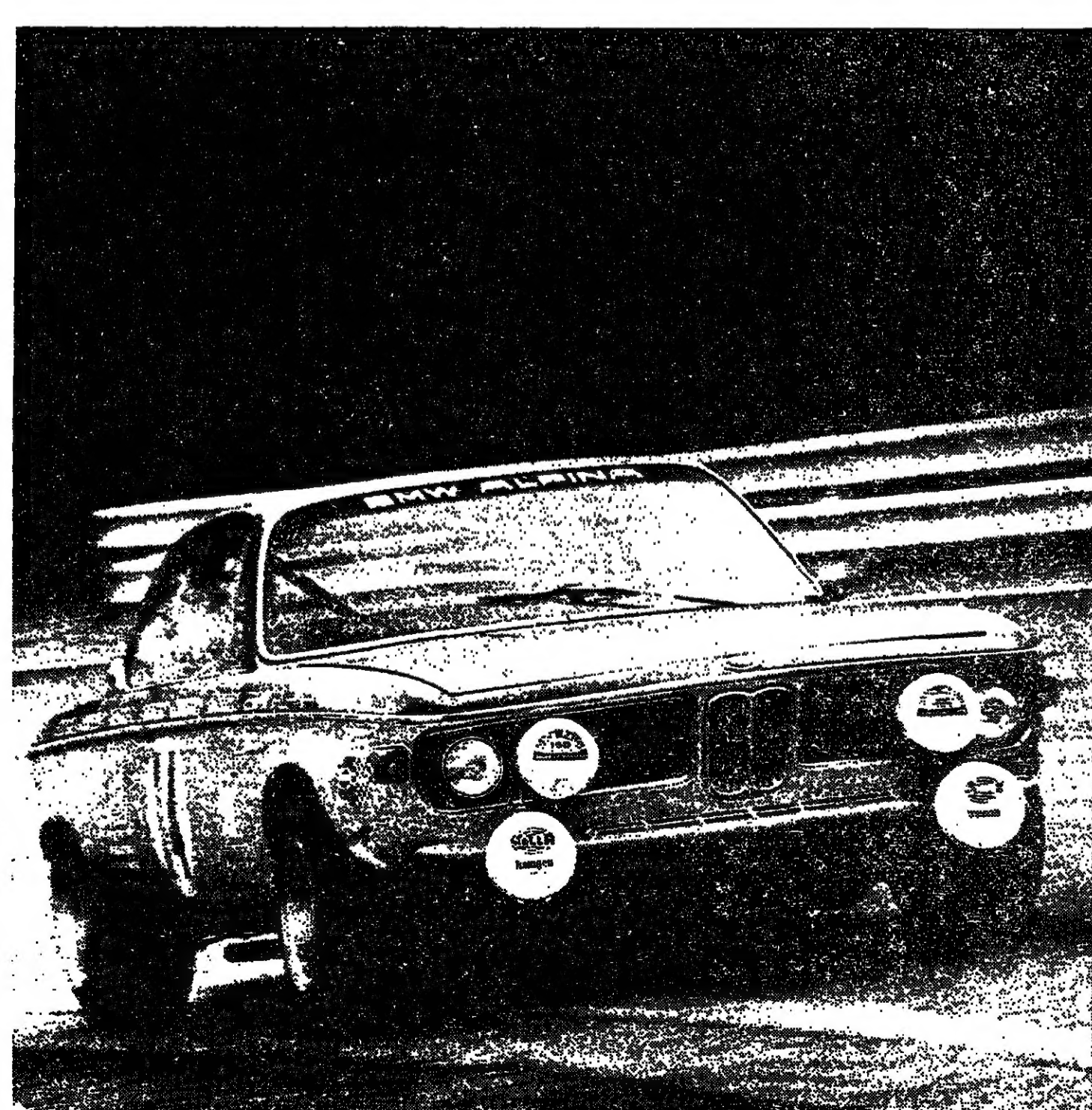
The court was hearing two misdemeanor counts of battery and one of disturbing the peace against Mr. Brown, who is alleged to have punched Claudia Lemay and Carol Williams, both 27, and thrown them downstairs at his Hollywood apartment on Feb. 12.

But on Monday Mr. Brown turned up at the Municipal Court here with his arms round the two girls and was photographed with them in affectionate poses.

Wednesday, Miss Lemay failed to appear to testify against him, and Miss Williams' lawyer said that his client was telling contradictory stories. Prosecutor Jacob Abajian told Judge Irvin Nebron that he intended to continue the case against Mr. Brown on the basis of statements the girls made when taken to a hospital.

Bomb Tip Halts Train

GOUSSAINVILLE, France, April 23 (UPI).—The Paris-Amsterdam express train was halted for 90 minutes in mid-country today and its 800 passengers evacuated with their baggage after an anonymous bomb tip. Scores of policemen boarded the train in a fruitless search for a bomb.



The Race is Over

We can certainly be satisfied with the 1970 racing season. BMW cars competed for the German cups in the Grand Tourism and Touring car category, and won them all, and it was the same story in the European 24 hour races for touring cars: BMW all the way. BMW also took part in Formula 2

racing and started in 14 races last year. Six times BMW finished first, which made BMW the number one company in Formula 2 racing. We feel especially proud about the success of our touring cars, because the BMW touring cars are only modifications of BMW standard models.

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THEATER

Weiss in Essen

By Betty Falkenberg
ESSEN, Germany.—Peter Weiss had to wait 20 years before his first play, "Die Versicherung" (The Insurance Policy) could be tried on the stage. Now, after the absurd '60s and porno '60s, all it takes is a vast yawl. The terror is in the implications: That our wildest nightmares are fast overtaken by reality.

In all fairness the boredom is more the result of the flamboyant Stadt Theater production by Hans Neuenfels, a much talked-about young director who climbed on the Weiss text like a rousing horse, riding it to narcissist climax. For the first half hour the audience is swept along by the sheer spectacle of unabashed gaudiness (a Gross-like grossness was intended by the author), but then the phallic puns cease to be fun and begin to pall.

The play itself, though immature and uneven, at least has a coherent, if thin, thread,



Scene from "Die Versicherung" by Peter Weiss.

interns all the guests at the home of the chief of police—our living-room, both bedroom and bedlam—and subjects them to experiments not just vaguely reminiscent of Auschwitz.

While far more horrors are perpetrated on the stage than are actually called for in the text, there is none of the sense of horror one gets from a reading. Impending catastrophe is reduced to a dirty joke. There is not one office that does not get probed. When Neuenfels is not trying to titillate with gags, or stage Brigham Young ballets on all fours, he comes closest to the original. Then, the line between what is human and what is animal seems truly blurred, and there is real cause for terror.

True, "Die Versicherung" con-

tains little of the verbal caprice that was to make "Marat/Sade" so stunning, but even there, Weiss's dialogue was never quite as brilliant as it seemed. Acted, he is always better than read. In fact, he seems to require fantastic stagings to bring out the weird force of his visions, but this is a case of overkill. Worse yet, Neuenfels has transformed the lurid fantasy into porno teasings, getting in every sexual gimmick on the market.

The set, by Wilfried Minks, is like a huge marble funeral parlor. Black and white predominate, with neon lights running ruthlessly around the dark walls. A silk backdrop, possibly a Beardsley, alternates with curtains dipped tastefully in blood, like the hands of the vivisectionist. Played by Peter Dinklage, with quivering just and intensity, this role of the vampire doctor is by far the most rewarding.

Food for thought: Take away the tinsel and it may be just these early visions of terror for which Peter Weiss will be remembered. While waiting for his new play, "Hölderlin," at least one can speculate.

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James Saunders at an English Festival

By John Walker

LONDON, April 23.—James Saunders is one of Britain's most considerable playwrights but he has not written a considerable play for a long time, not since "The Scent of Flowers," a gentle, moving study of the aftermath of a suicide. That was in 1964.

Now, Mr. Saunders offers us two miraculous new plays, adventurous and experimental, different in style from his past work, where the inspiration was somewhat literary. He has found a new commitment to a different kind of theater, to an art that is concerned to serve an urgent social function, that is radical and political.

It is an unexpected benison, resulting from his collaboration with people a generation younger than himself, members of The Other Company, the experimental group that forms part of Ed Berman's communal arts organization Inter-Action. The two plays, "Games After Liverpool," were written after Mr. Saunders watched a performance of "The Pit," a participation between actors and audience, in Liverpool.

The first half of Mr. Saunders's double bill is about the games people play, the failure of communication, the inadequacy of relationships. Caged within steel scaffolding, framed as if in a Bacon painting, two men and two girls define a solipsistic universe. They act out a series of bleak dialogues, a sort of low-key version of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" The situations are both funny and painful. I defy any couple to watch it and not recognize their own desperate maneuvers against each other.

"What else is there to say?" asks the man. "We'll find something," answers the girl.

At the end, Robert Walker movingly delivers a long story of a blind man he used to see being guided along the street by a wo-

'He has found a new commitment to a different kind of a theater.'

man. They would pass by, deep in conversation. Now, the man walks alone, using a machine, an echo device, to find his way. It is, in its melancholy way, as fine as anything Mr. Saunders has written.

Second Play

The second play begins as a workshop exercise, a jumble of words which gradually form, with sudden clarity, into a Reuters report from the trial of Lt. Col. of the evidence of a soldier who explained that he shot mothers and children because he was frightened that the babies might have been boobytrapped. It is a method that effectively breaks down the barrier to feeling the impact of the words. ("But that was in another country; and besides the wench is dead.")

The actors think so, too. They congratulate themselves on their performance. They like it so well they decide to do it again. They re-enact the court room scene, become dissatisfied with their interpretation of reality and begin to alter it to bring out the real truth.

The audience is plunged into a maze of distorting mirrors, of surreal oppositions: Theater life, illusion, reality. But Mr. Saunders goes further. He is not just concerned about the relationship of the theater to society, but the function of art, and the responsibility of the artist.

If an actor is committed to social change, revolutionary progress, should he be in the theater at all? Shouldn't he be in the streets, manning the barricades? One actor, indeed, makes this point in a fervent speech. In the silence that follows his tirade, another points out that he delivered his part rather well, but that he cut his best line.

Mr. Saunders is not content to tease with this interplay between the actors' true and imagined personalities and their performance. He wants to involve the audience, too. He even leaves a little space in the middle of the play so that we can add a contribution of our own. It doesn't work, because it is impossible to alter the momentum of the play, to say anything purposeful, which I suspect is precisely the effect Mr. Saunders wanted to achieve.

At the end, you feel you know the actors as people, as individuals rather than as performers. They, too, treat the audience as familiar friends. They are able to strip off their clothes without any embarrassment or exhibitionism, but simply as a natural act.

Their success runs counter to the themes of the play, for they obviously form a community. Mr. Saunders owes a debt, as we do, to the dedication of the actors—Jane Bond, Judy Monahan, Andrew Norton, Robert Walker—and their director, Naftali Sayin.

Regrettably, the plays are not now on show. They could be glimpsed briefly earlier this week as part of the Camden Festival. But I cannot believe that such stimulating theater will be allowed to languish unseen for long. Mr. Saunders and The Other Company deserve, demand, a wider audience.

At the Camden Festival, too, Inter-Action's lunch-hour theater presented Mr. Saunders's short "Savory Meringue," directed by Ed Berman, with an excellent tough performance by Prunella Scales as a hardened vaudeville trouper who finds herself abandoned by the author in mid-play. Deliberately eclectic, with echoes of most modern play-

wrights, it was often funny. "I could be buried up to my neck, I suppose," muses Miss Scales, held in the vice-like grip of a sadist. But it is difficult to write a satisfactory play about an author who can't write a play. Mr. Saunders seemed to be writing in accordance with another of his character's wiles: "If I keep on talking long enough, something will come out of it. Nothing much, I'd."

Other new plays in London: "One of Night," by Denis Cans, of the Royal Court, which is a mental hospital for curing much and making love to a 15-year-old girl, or his judges, middle-class cardboard caricatures. Denis Cans leaves it in doubt about his answer in a disappointing play on a fascinating theme.

Arts Agenda

Forty-five young violinists from 22 countries, with seven Americans, the largest contingent from any single country, are entered in this year's Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Music Competition, which begins on April 27. Preliminary competition lasts until April 30, followed by a second round to reduce the competitors to a dozen finalists, who will perform in the final round, May 3-7. The winners will perform at a series of concerts beginning May 27 and ending with a gala concert of the top three prize winners, June 4.

The Théâtre du Nouveau Monde of Montreal will give performances of Molière's "Tartuffe" staged by A.L. Rome, and "Le Quartier, Les Sins," based on a novel by the French-Canadian author Roch Carrier, staged by Albert Mailhot, on May 7 and 8 respectively at the Théâtre de la Musique in Paris.

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The Art Market Things Will Never Be the Same Again

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, April 23.—For the past few years, European professionals have been wondering what will emerge from the tremendous shakeup of the market. Now something has happened.

The Wally F. Findlay Galleries International, which opened in Paris yesterday, and whether the American gallery meets with considerable, moderate or no success, nothing will be quite the same again in the European market of impressionist and contemporary art.

The \$1 million spent to revamp the 19th-century building at 2 Avenue Matignon is itself a sign of the financial power at the disposal of the gallery. The works on view confirm the symbol. The European galleries could afford to hang works by Auguste Renoir, all acquired in recent years. In addition, the Findlay Galleries has an original collection of avant-garde paintings—Braque, Dufy, Albert Marquet, Maurice Vlaminck—of which will be shown later. All the pictures owned by the gallery.

The store is the first publicly-owned art gallery established in France (Findlay is traded in the counter market in the United States).

The company has been public for two years. In net sales totaled \$6,443,000, slightly more than for the previous year, despite the current slump. Last year, I suggested that the future with publicly-held companies, such as Spink's London. The idea, imported from America, is going Paris on a big scale.

The Capital

When asked about the capital needed to build the French branch, Simone Karoff, vice-president of Wally F. Findlay Galleries, said that the company came from profits made on sales of contemporary European art in the firm's galleries in New York and Palm Beach.

Since few European galleries can match its buying power, its effect will inevitably be felt at auction. Even more likely, perhaps, if less spectacular, will be the effect on the dealers' market. The sales of the hundreds of Continental sellers who do not dispose of important works away from the main room will be to go to the Findlay gallery first as the most obvious place to get the best possible price.

The new gallery may also affect the contemporary market. Mrs. Karoff says that contemporary painting is an essential part of development. She refrained from comment on the importance of tableaux de maître—e.g. recognized works of the past hundred years—and contemporary painters, but it is obvious that the emphasis is on contemporary works. The three stories of the Paris branch are literally stacked with works of the 20th century.

There are the native painters, including a reasonably well-known Poussin, and figurative artists with a heavy tendency toward abstraction, such as Nicolas Simbari of Rome. The fascinating aspect was a member of the figurative group. He had just year just when his dream of becoming a painter from material problems, at liberty to paint as he liked, was coming true.

To the best of my knowledge, no art dealer on the side of the Atlantic who sells impressionists, expressionists, fauves and other big fish, has invested so heavily in contemporary painting.

Findlay Gallery in Paris, with all its contemporary works, even has an "avant-garde wing," explained Mrs. Karoff said that no modern dealer could hope to carry on as in the past. One can't just dream up an exhibition of Eugene Iude's work and have it, she said. The supply dries up.

World Scale

Selling art now apparently requires huge means tapping sources on a world scale. Findlay appears to have solved this problem, and it is a recognized commercial method. The gallery's view is that it is necessary to discover the

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Renoir portrait of J.C. Prat as a baby is among works owned by Findlay Gallery.

great artists of the future. But it does not content itself with finding artists.

The firm's sales methods deserve careful study. First, it offers exclusive contracts to a few chosen artists. Sometimes it takes as long as ten years for Findlay to decide to offer an artist a contract.

For example, although Poussin arrived in Palm Beach ten years ago and had a show thanks to the Wally Findlay Galleries, she has only been under contract since the beginning of this year.

Once the gallery takes on an artist, he is promoted systematically. Simbari, for instance, whose works will go on view in June, will have exhibitions organized for him by the gallery in his Italian homeland where he is virtually unknown and then, the gallery hopes, all over Europe. This is a far cry from the one-artist-a-month type of exhibition done by so many European galleries which then forget the artist completely.

Findlay obviously believes in selling its products. "We are the first art stores," Mrs. Karoff said. Like department stores, the Findlay Galleries does not insist on hard cash. It wants to sell to young Frenchmen who, the gallery feels, represent a large potential market but cannot spend \$1,000 all at once. Because young people are often unsure of their taste, the Findlay Gallery will exchange any picture bought from them for another for a period of up to five years.

The effort to attract the younger generation is directed as much toward artists as customers. Mrs. Karoff thinks that "90 percent of the better contemporary painters are in Paris." The "buying office," as she calls a room with white steel-covered sofas, is obviously designed to make the modern artists feel at home, an idea which seldom seems to have occurred to Paris or London dealers.

Three Others

Mrs. Karoff says that the gallery's opening should give a boost to the whole trade and attract more people to the area. She points out that since construction work began at 2 Avenue Matignon, three other galleries have opened within a hundred yards, the Tamenaga Art Gallery from Tokyo, a gallery from Lyons, and a third, smaller gallery.

However, the director of the Lyons gallery said that when he chose the site, he was unaware that the building across the street was Findlay's. As for Tamenaga, the powerful Japanese art firm, its reasons for opening are many, the director said. The main one was the need for a buying office—also one of the basic reasons Findlay opened here. Mrs. Karoff said that staff members were tired of buying in hotel rooms or suites and then carrying work to America in large suitcases.

All of which goes to prove that the good old days, which lasted a century and a half, are over. We have entered the international era in marketing art.

It is more than symbolic that galleries in Japan and America, the two leading powers in the art market, should have chosen to open branches on the same side of the same street (Tamenaga is at 18 Avenue Matignon) in the same month.

Around the European Galleries

PARIS

Nadia Leger, Centre d'Art International, 99 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e, to May 10.

Nadia Khodashevich, the child of a peasant family near Vitebsk, was 15 years old when she met Malevich and studied under him. At the age of 18, she took off on her own, intent on reaching Paris and meeting Fernand Leger. She ultimately succeeded after an adventurous journey, and later she married him. The present exhibition is devoted to works she painted between the ages of 16 and 22 (1920-1926) in the geometric manner of the suprematists. They show a sturdy sense of composition and of movement and a strong native authority. It is a curious leap backwards in time to see these vigorous adolescent works caught in the self-imposed limitations of an artistic theory. Some of the paintings have been done in the past few years, based on sketches made some fifty years ago.

Blanco Gomez, Galerie 9, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6e, to May 3.

Argentine painter Anna Maria Blanco Gomez has a subtle sense of color and its finest stands out particularly well in these canvases restricted to a single simple form. Occasionally two areas of color will interact to the point of producing an optical blurring that is not unpleasant.

Tremois, Galerie des Peintres Gracques, 159 Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6e, to May 22.

This exhibition of engravings and monotypes by Tremois confirms his consistently able graphic talent which he puts to use in rather simple symbolic juxtapositions. The result is elegant and, like all eloquence, rather impersonal.

Dall Jewels, Wally F. Findlay Gallery, 2 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8e, to May 22.

The big new Paris branch of the American art firm was inaugurated this week with an exhibition of 36 jewels by Dall (an

entrance charge of 10 francs—3 francs for children and students—given to a French charity). The jewels reflect Dall's interest in plus luxury. They are made with flawless craftsmanship and very well displayed. Some reflect the artist's recurrent fantasies, limp watches, a large golden, stork-legged elephant galumphing away with an aquamarine obelisk on its back. There is a beating heart made of rubies that effectively conveys the rhythm of an organic pulsation. Dall knows how to use a variety of precious and semi-precious materials and some of his constructions are quite intricate. Others tend to be handsome but almost banal jewelry enhanced with the iridescent effluvia of low-octane metaphysics.

Salon des Independants, Grand Palais, Avenue Winston-Churchill, Paris 8e, to May 9.

This vast exhibition (nearly 5,000 items) is totally unselective—there is no jury to fend off the inept and the corny and all are welcome. Consequently as you trudge through the endless galleries you begin to feel like someone on the beach after the Torrey Canyon disaster looking for whatever wildlife may have survived. There is a glimmer of quality here and there and it is the visitor's sport to detect it. There is also a retrospective exhibition of about 100 items entitled "De Pont-Aven aux Nabis" and including works by Bonnard, Gauguin, Maillol, Odilon Redon, Vuillard, and a number of their less famous contemporaries such as Moret, Anquetin and Roderick O'Connor.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ROME

Tapies, Collezione, 36, Via Gregoriana, Rome, to May 15.

In his recent works (1967-1970), on view at Collezione, Tapies has achieved something extraordinary. He has been able to dig into his own—and mankind's—most intimate and remote past to find runes and signs that may speak to anyone. There is al-

most nothing there!" an astonished visitor to the gallery exclaimed. "He's painting nothing, he only makes signs—but how beautiful!"

Fields of flesh white, of moon gray, of sandy gritty ochre, of midnight sooty depths have been poked at, scribbled on, gouged, scratched—with a hairy stroke here, a drip, a glob there and two sudden rough Xs; sometimes squashed paper bags or mattress stuffing are glued on too. (Some of the gestures and mannerisms are also those of De Kooning, Kline, Guston and Twombly. Even if they look like everybody else's, they are not like anybody's.)

It seems as if every time Tapies looked at a canvas he was facing undiscovered territory. Each painting is different, has a different tune. Tapies is like a composer writing for a different instrument on each one. The inexhaustible richness of the sensual world is displayed with the most basic and ordinary means. It has been distilled down to a plain somber elegance.

The few found objects in spread-out portfolio worn by daily use, a bunched-up old blanket, a small bathroom mirror that are sometimes attached to the canvases, are not dada or pop things at all, although they are amusing, but serve as added color and line where paint was not enough. There is nothing studied or philosophical here; all is direct, painterly. Tapies, relying on his instinct and unconscious experience alone, has captured the very essence of visual language with a bravura rarely equalled anywhere today. Like all the best in art, Tapies's painting is grandly about painting and nothing else. It is marvelous and reassuring to see a celebrated contemporary changing and growing.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

eran were made of ragged, often lacy bands, some stained with large marks like overripe points of lips or other parts of the body, all arranged tastefully side by side vertically. Now the ribbons, bounded by ruled charcoal lines, are neater but still vertical. Lipstick oranges and pinks, peach and lilac, all on beige grounds, are accented by long blacks and other color combinations with a distinct art deco flavor. This prompted a fellow artist to remark: "And Scialoja also meant: Let's go back to Mondrian and see what happens." Alas you cannot go back, alas you cannot repeat the Dutchman's crispness, invention, austerity. But it is not only the conscious or unconscious nostalgia here that is disturbing. Some of the rectangles end in irritatingly rounded corners, the pink is too sweet, too would-be lyrical. In the end the large, tidy compositions are too dry, too pat and too close to decoration.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Palma de Mallorca, Sala Polaris, 63 Polaris, Palma de Mallorca, to mid-May.

This exhibition of ceramics by the father, and sculptures and lithographs by his son, is beautifully presented. Loris Artigas's ceramics are so pure of line and expert in color and glaze, that it is obvious why there are no experiments. Joaquin Artigas's small sculptures far outshine his lithographs. He takes fingertips, a leaf, knuckles and with each small fragment of a whole, suggests so many other things. There is poetry in his simplest pieces; at times, he oversteps into prose.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Madrid, Galeria Vandrés, 38 Don Ramon de la Cruz, Madrid, through April.

Paintings, collage and packing boxes painted like ceramics. Cases uses thick, straight and curved lines, controlled drip in places, and heavily applied paint to achieve textures. Silver paper is a ground or part of a collage. The effect is fresh and cheerful, and very pleasing.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARREY.

Robert Smith, Galeria Vandrés, 38 Don Ramon de la Cruz, Madrid, through April.

Imagination and delicacy mark the work of this 24-year-old American painter. Robert Smith's

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

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Bohemia Gives Way to Black Tie

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 23.—Black-tie parties are rare enough in Paris. It is a black-tie party in an art gallery is unheard of. Verisimilitude tend to cater to Left Bank and you are lucky if you get so much as a glass of champagne.

But all that changed last night at the Wally F. Findlay Galleries International, which opened in Paris yesterday, and whether the American gallery meets with considerable, moderate or no success, nothing will be quite the same again in the European market of impressionist and contemporary art.

The \$1 million spent to revamp the 19th-century building at 2 Avenue Matignon is itself a sign of the financial power at the disposal of the gallery. The works on view confirm the symbol. The European galleries could afford to hang works by Auguste Renoir, all acquired in recent years. In addition, the Findlay Galleries has an original collection of avant-garde paintings—Braque, Dufy, Albert Marquet, Maurice Vlaminck—of which will be shown later. All the pictures owned by the gallery.

The store is the first publicly-owned art gallery established in France (Findlay is traded in the counter market in the United States).

The company has been public for two years. In net sales totaled \$6,443,000, slightly more than for the previous year, despite the current slump. Last year, I suggested that the future with publicly-held companies, such as Spink's London. The idea, imported from America, is going Paris on a big scale.

When asked about the capital needed to build the French branch, Simone Karoff, vice-president of Wally F. Findlay Galleries, said that the company came from profits made on sales of contemporary European art in the firm's galleries in New York and Palm Beach.

Since few European galleries can match its buying power, its effect will inevitably be felt at auction. Even more likely, perhaps, if less spectacular, will be the effect on the dealers' market. The sales of the hundreds of Continental sellers who do not dispose of important works away from the main room will be to go to the Findlay gallery first as the most obvious place to get the best possible price.

The new gallery may also affect the contemporary market. Mrs. Karoff says that contemporary painting is an essential part of development. She refrained from comment on the importance of tableaux de maître—e.g. recognized works of the past hundred years—and contemporary painters, but it is obvious that the emphasis is on contemporary works. The three stories of the Paris branch are literally stacked with works of the 20th century.

There are the native painters, including a reasonably well-known Poussin, and figurative artists with a heavy tendency toward abstraction, such as Nicolas Simbari of Rome. The fascinating aspect was a member of the figurative group. He had just year just when his dream of becoming a painter from material problems, at liberty to paint as he liked, was coming true.

To the best of my knowledge, no art dealer on the side of the Atlantic who sells impressionists, expressionists, fauves and other big fish, has invested so heavily in contemporary painting.

Findlay Gallery in Paris, with all its contemporary works, even has an "avant-garde wing," explained Mrs. Karoff said that no modern dealer could hope to carry on as in the past. One can't just dream up an exhibition of Eugene Iude's work and have it, she said. The supply dries up.

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1977 - Stocks and S&P 500							1977 - Stocks and S&P 500							1977 - Stocks and S&P 500						
High	Low	Div. in %	S&P	First	High	Last	High	Low	Div. in %	S&P	First	High	Last	High	Low	Div. in %	S&P	First	High	Last
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13	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
14	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
16	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
17	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
18	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
19	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
20	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
21	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
22	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
23	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
24	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
25	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
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27	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
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30	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
31	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
32	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
33	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
34	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
35	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
36	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
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38	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
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40	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
41	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
42	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
43	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
44	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
45	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
46	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
47	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
48	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
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50	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
51	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
52	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
53	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
54	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
55	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
56	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
57	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
58	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
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60	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
61	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
62	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
63	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
64	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
65	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
66	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
67	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
68	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
69	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
70	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
71	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
72	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
73	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
74	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
75	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39	22 1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14
76	7 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	41 1/2	29 1/2	CrackNH 1.60	39	39	39	39							

17 th	6 th	Bourns Inc	
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65	55	Briggs 2.40a	

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24'a	20'a	Carp Tac	1.60
40'a	32'a	CarrierCp	.60
15	10'a	CarpG	1.12m

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19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%							

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سكوان الاصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 24-25, 1971

Page 9

Banks Agree To Financing For Lockheed

Vote of Confidence Keeps TriStar Alive

WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuters).—In an important vote of confidence, Lockheed's 24 banks have agreed to lend \$50 million more in "interim financing" for the company's threatened TriStar program, informed sources said today.

The new financing—the first since the British engine supplier, Rolls-Royce, went into receivership—will assure the program's financial solvency while Lockheed negotiates final contract terms with its airline customers.

Lockheed confirms Report

In Burbank, Calif., Lockheed officials confirmed that the company has an agreement with its banks for "interim" financing. They said they expect arrangements to be made definite within the next few days.

Lockheed and Rolls-Royce recently announced a tentative agreement, under which Lockheed will reportedly pay approximately \$180,000 more than the originally contracted \$60,000 for each of the aircraft's three engines.

This agreement's terms are now being negotiated with the airlines.

Sources estimate that Lockheed will ultimately need an additional \$300 to \$350 million for the program. This amount would be in addition to a previous \$350 million loaned to the firm by the bank consortium.

The new financing will also permit time for negotiation of some type of U.S. government guarantee of the TriStar, which the British government is demanding in return for its investment of an additional \$250 million needed to continue engine development.



Baron Rodolphe Hottinguer

ICC Elects A New Chief

VIENNA, April 23 (AP).—Baron Rodolphe Hottinguer was elected today as president of the International Chamber of Commerce, which concluded its week-long 23rd congress here.

Mr. Hottinguer, president of the French national committee, replaces Bruno Ram of India.

The businessmen's congress pledged to lobby for government action suppressing protectionist trends and agreed on a worldwide anti-pollution campaign.

Declines at Hoogovens, Air France
ARBED Earnings Gain 21%; Olivetti Back in the Black

LUXEMBOURG, April 23 (Reuters).—The iron and steel firm ARBED—Acieries Réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange—today reported a profit gain of 21 percent for 1970, but predicted a considerable setback for 1971 in view of the first-quarter results.

Net profits rose to 1.59 billion francs (\$292.2 million) in 1970 from 1.45 billion francs in 1969, while turnover increased 26 percent to 36.5 billion francs from 29 billion.

President Tony Neuman said that crude steel production in the first quarter fell to 1.42 million tons from 1.6 million. Price levels are also below last year's, Mr. Neuman said. But he gave no profit figures for the quarter.

Increased 42.7 percent to 230.2 billion lire.

Profits Down at Hoogovens

LIMMUIDEN, The Netherlands, April 23 (AP-DJ).—Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken said today its earnings for the 1971 first quarter declined 37 percent from the year-earlier level of 37.9 million guilders (\$10.46 million).

Air France Net Plummeted

PARIS, April 23 (AP-DJ).—Citing the depreciation costs on its four Boeing-747s, Air France today reported a 92 percent decline in its 1970 profits—to 2 million francs (\$390,000) from 25 million francs in 1969.

Revenues for the year rose 23 percent to 3.2 billion francs, and passenger traffic gained 94 percent to 0.14 million persons.

Profit Gains in U.S. First Since '69

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate profits rebounded in the first quarter from the 1970 pace, the first year-to-year increase since mid-1969. First National City Bank said yesterday.

A preliminary tabulation of the reports of 685 firms, Citibank said, showed a 4 percent gain from the year-earlier level.

That increase, the bank said, does not include results of General Motors, which has yet to report first-quarter figures. "The swing in GM's profit from the strike-bound fourth quarter to the all-out production of recent months is expected to dominate the first-quarter profit comparisons," and make the results look even better, said the bank.

Improvement Widespread

It also noted that a number of other large companies have not reported first-quarter results. Even so, it said, "the way in which profits are bouncing back reflects both the recovery in business activity and the results of strenuous cost-cutting by many organizations."

According to its tally, the "improvement was widespread" with 58 percent of the corporations in the count posting higher earnings than a year before.

Among 515 manufacturers surveyed, 53 percent had improved earnings from the 1970 first quarter, and after adjustment for seasonal variations, from the fourth quarter of last year. In 1970's final period, only 40 percent posted gains from the prior quarter.

Without seasonal adjustments, the bank computed that first-quarter earnings of the 685 corporations fell 4 percent from the final 1970 quarter and earnings of the 515 manufacturers fell 6 percent.

The bank cautioned that "comparisons with the fourth quarter are still risky because of the absence of reports from a number of large firms." But it ventured that preliminary indications are that the fall in manufacturers' profits was decidedly less than seasonal.

It said its index of first-quarter factory profit is expected to recover "a substantial share, but by no means all, of the 19 percent it dropped during the 1969-70 recession."

Prices Score Sharp Gains On Big Board

Glamour Issues Star In Active Trading

NEW YORK, April 23.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted their largest advances of any recent sessions in active trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 947.79, up 7.16. Volume rose to 20.15 million shares from yesterday's 19.27 million.

Gainers outdistanced losers by 783-to-563, with 305 issues unchanged.

Brokers said that part of the softness early in the session was due to the rise in the prime rate, first announced by Chase Manhattan yesterday after the market closed. However, analysts said before the market opened today that the cut would not affect continuing profit-taking.

Glamour issues led the rebound today. Memorex, Telex, University Computing and Xerox all gained. Control Data, which rose 8 1/2 yesterday, closed today at 75 1/4, up 3 1/4.

American Research & Development and Fairchild Camera rose sharply. Bausch & Lomb, which yesterday rose 6 3/4, closed at 102 today, up 1 1/4. The issue has been strong since early April following U. S. approval of the firm's soft contact lens.

Computer issues also showed sharp gains. Honeywell closed at 103 3/4, up 4 1/8. IBM, National Cash Register and Burroughs all gained. National Cash Register was on the most active list.

Texas Instruments, a leading maker of semiconductor products, traded as high as 117 3/4 before finishing with a 12 1/8 gain.

Texas Gulf Sulphur, easing 3 8 to 21 3/8, stood at the top of the active list.

Airline issues, which gained yesterday in active trading, were weak during most of the session. Pan American Airways and TWA fell. KAL closed at 62, up 3 8.

Among aerospace issues, which were generally strong, McDonnell Douglas rose 1 1/2 to 36 1/2. Lockheed closed unchanged despite the announcement that interim funds are forthcoming. Among gainers were United Aircraft, Boeing, General Dynamics and North American Rockwell.

Chrysler led the auto issues, adding 1 1/8 to 32. The company reported higher sales for the second ten days of April.

General Motors reported lower sales for the period, but still added 1/8 to 87 3/4. Ford, which also reported lower sales, remained unchanged at 84.

American Telephone, one of the session's most actively traded issues, dropped 1/2 to 49 1/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed slightly higher in moderately active trading. Volume was about 5.7 million shares.

Syntex, which said it expects sharply higher fiscal 1971 earnings, gained 3 4 to 60 1/2.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Large Siberian Oil Find Reported

An oil deposit, rated as "a big one," has been discovered in Siberia, according to the official Soviet news agency Tass. The strike is reportedly 60 miles from the main line of the Trans-Siberian railroad in the southern part of western Siberia. During the past decade, major oil and gas deposits have been discovered and developed in the northern districts of western Siberia.

U.S. Euro-Issue Oversubscribed

More than 40 U.S. commercial banks, through their overseas branches, have oversubscribed the \$1 billion refinancing of Eurodollar notes issued by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the agency said. Offers totaling about \$1.6 billion were received for the issue, which carries 6 percent annual interest and matures in late July.

Canadian Firm to Control Home Oil

Consumers Gas, a Toronto-based natural gas distributor, has agreed to buy a controlling interest in Home Oil, the largest Canadian-owned oil company. The agreement clinaxes the government's efforts to keep Home Oil in Canadian hands. In February, it successfully blocked a takeover bid by Ashland Oil of the United States. Consumers Gas will buy 99.3 percent of the Class B voting shares in Cynvite Corp., which in turn owns 43.5 percent of Home's Class B shares.

Senate to Investigate Wall Street

A U.S. Senate study of the stock market, to begin in the next few weeks, will probably culminate in legislation altering Wall Street practices. Sen. Harrison Williams, D., N.J., chairman of the Senate securities subcommittee, which will conduct the two-year study, said it is too early to forecast exact proposals.

Dresdner Takes Over 4 Mortgage Banks

FRANKFURT, April 23 (AP-DJ).—Dresdner Bank has won control over four major West German mortgage banks with a combined balance sheet total of nearly 8 billion deutsche marks (\$2.18 billion), the bank announced today.

Jürgen Ponto, chairman, said that, as a result, Dresdner's consolidated balance sheet total will rise to between 35 billion and 40 billion DM by the end of 1971 from about 25 billion DM at present.

Mr. Ponto disclosed that the transaction is part of a major rearrangement in the mortgage banking sector among Germany's three largest commercial banks, Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank.

The four banks in which Dresdner is assured of a majority interest are Deutsche Hypothekbank of Bremen, Hypothekbank in Hamburg, Pfälzerische Hypothekbank of Ludwigshafen and Saechsische Bodencreditanstalt of Berlin-Frankfurt.

The move seems part of an effort by the major commercial banks to strengthen their position in the mortgage business, which under German regulations, they cannot directly engage in.

Mr. Ponto also reported that Dresdner sold its more than 25 percent interest in Westdeutsche Bodencreditanstalt (Westboden) of Cologne and its 10 percent interest in Deutsche Centralbodenkredit of Berlin-Cologne in a reshuffle of mortgage bank interests among the big three commercial banks.

Deutsche Bank had previously said it held a majority interest in Centralbodenkredit.

Mr. Ponto said Dresdner does not plan to merge its newly acquired banks, but would operate them as independent regional units.

Interests Exchanged

He declined to disclose the total of the transaction, but stressed that his bank did not buy any of the four banks' shares at the stock exchange, nor were cash payments involved. He indicated that Dresdner exchanged interests in other mortgage banks.

Later, Commerzbank announced that it had gained a majority interest in Westboden, whose balance sheet totals about 2 billion DM.

Commerzbank earlier this year obtained a controlling interest in Rheinische Hypothekbank of Mannheim, while Deutsche Bank gained control of Frankfurter Hypothekbank.

Commerzbank also said it sold its more than 25 percent interest in Deutsche Hypothekbank and in Saechsische Bodencreditanstalt to Dresdner.

Fed Keeps Up Credit Ease

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—Federal Reserve credit continued to expand at a rapid rate during the two-week period ended Wednesday, banking data published yesterday indicated.

There appeared little evidence as yet that the money managers have begun to pull back from what many regard as a situation in which they "overheat" target levels during the last few months.

A number of important monetary aggregates, including the money base—the high-powered money that largely determines the total money supply—continue to register sharp gains.

As computed by the St. Louis Fed, the base climbed by an annual rate of 10.1 percent in the latest two months. This compares with a 9.8 percent rate of gain over three months, 9.6 since late November and 8.4 since late August.

The narrowly defined money supply, currency in circulation plus interest-bearing deposits, averaged \$224.4 billion in the week ended April 14, up from \$221.4 billion for the four weeks ended that day and from \$218.3 billion for the month ended March 17. Data on the annual rate of change were not available this week.

Short-term interest rates climbed for the most part in the period ended Wednesday, particularly the rate for negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs). The three-month CD rate rose to an average of 4.48 from 4.13 in the preceding week.

Chase Manhattan Bank presumably had this increase in mind when deciding late yesterday to raise its prime lending rate because of higher money costs.

Today, First National City Bank, First Pennsylvania, Manufacturers Hanover and Bank of New York, among others, announced similar quarter-point increases in their prime rate to the 5 1/2 level set by Chase yesterday.

Share Prices Soar To '71 High in U.K.

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—A new buying boom was being forecast by market sources here today after share prices suddenly soared to their highest level this year.

Heavy buying pushed up prices and when trading ended The Financial Times index, the guide to market trends, had risen 5.5 to 383.3 points. Only seven weeks ago the index was skating perilously near the 300 level.

Income Climbs 17% at Standard Oil N.J.

NEW YORK, April 23.—First-quarter profits rose 17 percent, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey said today, while sales rose 15 percent.

Net income rose to \$374 million, or \$1.67 a share, on sales of \$3.18 billion from the year-ago quarter's \$319 million, or \$1.47 a share, on revenues of \$4.3 billion.

The audit of firm noted that last year's figures were restated to reflect a Venezuelan tax increase which reduced earnings by \$6 million, or 3 cents a share.

McDonnell Douglas

ST. LOUIS, April 23 (Reuters).—McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s profits dropped 27 percent in the first quarter on a 16 percent fall in sales, the aircraft manufacturer reported today.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 504.9 601.3
Profits (millions) 18.82 25.23
Per Share (Diluted) 0.64 0.87

See Line Ry.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 38.8 16.1
Profits (millions) 1.77 1.11
Per Share 1.40 0.89

Staufer Chemical

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 130.8 130.43
Profits (millions) 8.27 8.0
Per Share 0.83 0.80

Texas Gulf Sulphur

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 43.8 34.1
Profits (millions) 5.98 13.82
Per Share 0.20 0.49

Texas Instruments

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 180.9 221.7
Profits (millions) 8.2 8.1
Per Share 0.74 0.73

Wall Streeter Calls for End Of Surcharge

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—Donald T. Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, has called for the elimination of the 55 commission surcharge on stock transactions that has been in effect on Wall Street for more than a year.

Mr. Regan's position on the issue appeared to conflict with the policy of the New York Stock Exchange, of which Merrill Lynch is the largest member. The exchange indicated last week that the surcharge was still responsible for the bulk of the profits of a number of brokerage firms.

The surcharge was adopted last year, with the approval of the Securities & Exchange Commission, as a means of temporary rate relief for the brokerage community, which was experiencing heavy losses from slow trading volume and declining markets.

"That service charge has meant tens of millions to Merrill Lynch," Mr. Regan said. "Despite my respect for such a sum of money, I call now for the end to that service charge."

Rep. John M. M. Calif. has asked the SEC either to justify the surcharge or eliminate it and small-investor groups have made the same request, noting that the surcharge was implemented when the industry's condition was much worse than it is today. Trading volume reached historic highs in the first quarter.

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Month	Recommendation	Recommended at	Closing price as of 2-24-71	Increase %
June	Cyrus Instruments	\$17	\$30	194%
July	Syntex	\$22 3/8	\$36 3/4	156%
Aug.	Bausch and Lomb	\$31 3/4	\$36 3/4	161%
Sept.	National Patent	\$27 1/2	\$15	344%
Oct.	Pittston	\$27 1/4	\$42 3/4	40%
Nov.	Union Pacific Corp.	\$44	\$38 3/4	14%
Dec.	Data Processing	\$10 1/4	\$17 1/2	71%
Jan.	Savoy Industries	\$ 7 1/2	\$ 9 1/2	23%
Feb.	Tishman Realty	\$22 3/4	\$24 1/2	26%
March	Central Soya	\$25 1/2	\$26 3/4	4%

Average increase per hundred shares: 99%

February Extra Special: Graphic Sciences (+25% stock dividend included) \$27 1/2 \$23 1/4 89%

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Hadfield Tricks Black Hawks; North Stars Even Playoff, 1-1

Rangers Lead Series, 2-1

Canadiens Bow by 6-3

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—That almost-unexpected feeling that the Rangers are in the midst of something special—a trip to the Stanley Cup final—continued last night as they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-1.

Joe Hadfield, who was put on a hot and then cold, scored three goals as New York took a 2-1 edge in games in their best-of-seven semifinal playoff.

It was nervous at the beginning, admitted Ed Giacomin, the goalie who has yielded only four Chicago goals in three games. "But the puck wasn't bouncing for them. It seemed they just couldn't get it on their sticks."

Hadfield began his three-goal performance after 3 minutes 5 seconds. Jean Ratelle fed Hadfield, whose low liner went between Tony Esposito's knee pads.

Esposito was the first of four assists for Ratelle, establishing a club mark for the National Hockey League tournament.

Stan Mikita, with one of the 17 shots the Hawks managed, tied the score on a rebound. But Rod Gilbert rapped in a goal off Keith Magnuson's skate to tie the game at 1-1.

Hadfield increased the edge to 2-1 as Gilbert drew out Esposito and fed the left wing. In the final second, when Hadfield got his third goal, the 17,250 fans at Madison Square Garden stood and applauded for two minutes.

Rough Customers Nicklaus, Miller Barber Lead at 69

RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif., April 23 (NYT)—The heavy weather wrecked golf's tournament winners yesterday as Jack Nicklaus and Miller Barber scored 69 in the Tournament of Champions.

A lush 7,114 yard La Costa Country Club course provided an unusual test and most of the 35 men who were eligible for the \$100,000 competition because they had won at least once on the tour during the past 12 months, finished with frustrating totals.

Frank Beard, last year's winner, and George Knudson of Canada, trailed the co-leaders by strokes at 70. More than half the field was at 75 or higher.

Bull Garrett of Houston, the winner of the Coral Springs Open, drove from the first tee and never did find his ball. It disappeared into the heavy grass that was ankle high in most places.

Garrett finished with a 79.

Tony Jacklin of Britain, the U.S. Open champion, said he couldn't concentrate and posted a 77.

Following a meeting of its board of governors in New York Thursday, the National Basketball Association disclosed that it had heard a report from a four-man committee that had engaged in discussions for the last two weeks with a five-man group representing the rival American Basketball Association.

J. Walter Kennedy, the NBA commissioner, reported that the board had, by an undisclosed vote, instructed the committee to "continue the dialogue and asked the committee to incorporate a number of suggestions toward the purpose of reactivating hand-and-hand seeking of congressional approval of merger."

The disclosures revealed the first positive steps toward a merger in approximately a year since the Players Association obtained an injunction against merger.

Some \$30,000 in prize money and the suddenly prestigious World Cup tennis trophy will be at stake beginning Friday in a three-day clash between professional players from the United States and Australia.

The second World Cup matches, a series of five singles and two doubles, will be played in Boston College's 4,000-seat Roberts Center with the victor's share at \$20,000.

The U.S. team of Arthur Ashe, Bob Lutz, Dennis Ralston and Marty Riessen takes on an Aussie quartet of Roy Emerson, John Newcombe, Tony Roche and Fred Stolle. Australia won last year, 5-4.

Former National Basketball Association greats Bob Cousy of the Boston Celtics and Bob Pettit of the St. Louis Hawks, and the late Abe Saperstein, founder of the Harlem Globetrotters, are the newest members of the National Basketball Hall of Fame at Springfield, Mass.

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Ruiz of Angels Is Sitting Pretty

By Ron Rapoport

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—It was several hours before game time and the California Angels were riding a bus out to the ball park to play the Oakland Athletics earlier this week.

"Have a seat, Chico," somebody said to Chico Ruiz, who was standing in the aisle while holding onto the overhead bar and chatting.

"No thank you," replied the leading authority on benches in major league baseball. "I'll be sitting down plenty in a couple of hours."

Ruiz doesn't get into many Angel games. Three times this season, he has been a pinch-runner. Twice, he has been a pinch-hitter. He has played one inning at third base.

Very Productive

In terms of percentages, though, Ruiz leads the club in productivity. He has scored three runs (tying him for fourth place on the club in that department), and with a single and a walk is batting 1.000.

But Ruiz, a native of Cuba who is beginning his eighth season in the major leagues, knows that he will spend most of his time sitting and waiting.

Before the game, Ruiz put a mark on the wall at the home plate end of the Angels' dugout at Anaheim Stadium.

"I'm putting one up for every game I'm not in the starting lineup," he said with the smile with which he seems to greet everything. "When the season is over, there are going to be 81 of them."

Played Marginally

He doesn't think he's going to get up much this season.

"I figured I'd pinch-hit six times this season," he said. "When the manager said to hit in Chicago, I thought he was kidding."

Since Ruiz spent six years with Cincinnati, where he also played marginally most of the time, it is only natural that he should have become a connoisseur of the benches in both leagues.

"Some players go to the park and look at the fences to see how far they are and where the best place to hit the ball is," he said. "I look for a place on the bench where I can hide from the manager and watch the game."

Just as there are good and bad ball parks, and good and bad ballplayers, there are, says Ruiz, good and bad benches.

Some bad ones:

● Philadelphia—"You hit your head when you get up."

● San Francisco—"It's on a level with the ground and all that wind blows at you."

● Baltimore—"Too small. You can't hide from the manager."

Some good ones:

● Houston—"The dugout runs all the way to left field and they show cartoons on the scoreboard."

● Cleveland—"An outstanding bench. It's double-decked and you can sit on top."

● Anaheim—"You can't beat it. The bench is made of fiberglass so you can't get splinters. And there's hard rubber on the floor so your spikes don't get caught. We have the best weather, too."

But good or bad, all these benches have one thing in common—they're in the major leagues. The only bench Ruiz doesn't want to rate is the one in Salt Lake City, an Angel farm club.

Chico Ruiz

...on bench in park.

© Los Angeles Times



Chico Ruiz ...on bench in park.

© Los Angeles Times

Buc Ties April Homer Mark Another Stargell Shot Gives Braves Overdose

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—The Atlanta Braves' pitching staff got another home-run overdose from Willie Stargell last night.

The Pittsburgh Pirates' strongboy is rapidly becoming Atlanta's biggest menace. He hit his tenth homer of the season, the eighth in six games against Atlanta, pinching in the Pirates' victory at Three Rivers Stadium in Pittsburgh. Stargell has hit three homers in one game twice against the Braves this season.

The drive last night, in the third inning against Ron Reed, enabled Stargell to tie a major-league record for the most home runs during the month of April, held by Frank Robinson of the Baltimore Orioles and Tony Perez of the Cincinnati Reds.

Perez hit his 10th April homer last year and Robinson in 1969.

Steve Blass, with relief help from Dave Giusti in the eighth, picked up his second victory of the season. He had a four-hitter and a 7-1 lead going in the inning, but was removed after successive singles by Sonny Jackson, Ralph Garret and Felix Millan.

Richie Hebner, the Pirates' third baseman, who broke out of an 0-for-24 batting slump Wednesday night, singled in the second and then smashed successive triples in the fourth and sixth, each time scoring leadoff batter Dave Cash.

Cardinals 5, Phillies 2

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